

291.
Honors to Dr. Kane.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO

Receive the Remains and Conduct the Obsequies

OF THE LATE

ELISHA KENT KANE.

PHILADELPHIA:

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1857.

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Philadelphia, 7th April, 1857.

HON. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER—

Dear Sir:

It has seemed to the gentlemen composing the Committees of the City Councils and of the citizens of Philadelphia, which have had the direction of the public solemnities attending the funeral of the late Dr. Kane, that a report or narrative of these solemnities should be written and preserved.

It has been thought that this is due to the constituencies of the respective Committees which have united in directing them, and it has also been thought that thus an enduring record may be preserved of those remarkable and impressive demonstrations of public respect which attended the passage to the tomb of the remains of a citizen so gifted and so renowned.

I have been instructed to request you to prepare this narrative, and I trust that it will comport with your feelings and your duties to comply with the wishes which I have much satisfaction in conveying to you.

I am, dear sir,

Truly yours,

THEODORE CUYLER,

Chairman Committee of Councils, &c.

Philadelphia, April 27th, 1857.

THEODORE CUYLER, Esq.—

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request, which your favor of the 7th instant has conveyed to me, I have the honor to present a Report of the proceedings of the Joint Committee appointed to receive the remains and conduct the obsequies of the late Dr. Elisha Kent Kane. All of us who united in those arrangements must feel how eminently due they were to the deceased, and yet how feeble an expression were they of the deep feeling of respect and regret entertained by our fellow citizens for Dr. Kane.

Very truly, yours,

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER,

Chairman of the Joint Committee.

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REPORT.

To ordinary record we may safely trust the ordinary occurrence of the day; and the chroniclers of passing events will not fail to do justice to whatever is deemed worthy of commemoration. But the record of unusual occurrences, it may be admitted, is entitled to more than the ordinary means of perpetuation, and especially when public demonstrations denote a full appreciation of great and good acts. The public press reflects with wonderful accuracy, ordinary and extraordinary proceedings which daily take place; but, with a fidelity that constitutes its excellence and its power, that press reflects all alike; and the perfection of the whole, seems to render it difficult to contemplate with desirable abstraction any single event which it presents. There are circumstances too which render it proper to make a speciality of some extraordinary demonstration, not merely to augment the honors bestowed upon the person or fame of a distinguished individual, but to do justice to the purity and correctness of public sentiment in which those honors originated, and by which they were made the reward and stimulus to distinguished public virtue.

The deep and general interest manifested in the proceedings relative to the honorable reception of the remains of the late Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, and in the solemn, public obsequies which followed, renders it appropriate, that those to whom was delegated the duty of arranging and conducting those ceremonies, should make public report of the origin of their power and the manner in which it was exercised; and the following statement of the proceedings of the several bodies which were represented in the "Committee of Arrangements," will show the feelings in which the solemnities originated in this city, and the sentiment which it was the duty of the several committees in their joint action to illustrate.

City Councils.

At a regular meeting of the City Councils, February, 26, 1857, Mr. CUYLER, in SELECT COUNCIL, upon unanimous leave, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, prefacing them with the following remarks :

Mr. PRESIDENT—I beg leave to ask the unanimous consent of the Chamber to an interruption of its accustomed duties, for the purpose of offering a preamble and resolutions. They are expressive of the high sense the City of Philadelphia entertains of the glory and renown which attend the achievements of one of the noblest of her sons in the cause of science and of humanity, and alas, they are expressive too of her sadness at his early

death, and of her desire to do honor to his memory. The death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane has added another name to that list of great and noble men—born among us—whose cherished memories the City of Philadelphia places among her crown jewels.

It has happened to us, sir, often before, that we have been called upon to mourn the death of citizens who have won for themselves a proud distinction, sometimes in military affairs, and sometimes in statesmanship or diplomacy or perhaps in the higher walks of professional life ; but not before this, within my recollection, has it happened to us, as in this instance, where he, whose body is now borne hither, that his ashes may mingle with his native soil, was a martyr in the cause of science and of humanity. I do not propose, sir, to speak of the career of Dr. Kane. The great events of his life are known to all of us. They were wrought out by the high faith and the noble impulses of a pure heart and an earnest nature. These steeled his heart to the delights of life, when the sad cry of suffering humanity called him to deeds of noble daring. These raised his feeble frame above bodily weakness, and enabled him to triumph over cold and hunger, and kept bright and warm within his breast the flame of pure humanity amidst the never melting ice of Polar seas, and the dreary horrors of an Arctic winter.

Mr. President—There is something due from the city of Philadelphia to the memory of such a man. He whose eventful life was carried through so many strange vicissitudes in all quarters of the globe, will find at last in death that repose which seems in life to have been denied him here among us. Other cities through which his remains have been carried on their journey towards this their place of burial, have received them with appropriate

honors. I am persuaded that the city of Philadelphia will desire to bestow upon them also her tribute of respect, and will feel a melancholy satisfaction in receiving and committing to the tomb the remains of one of her sons, who has in his lifetime shed so much of lustre upon her annals.

The resolutions I offer, sir, are expressive of these sentiments, and I will ask of the clerk that he will be kind enough to read them.

WHEREAS, The body of the late Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, of Philadelphia, who died in a foreign country from disease, contracted or enhanced by exposure to the severity of an Arctic climate, during a journey prompted by a high toned and chivalric feeling of philanthropy, and sanctioned by the government of our Union, is on its way to his native city for the purpose of interment, and it seems to be fitting that some expression should be uttered by the representatives of the citizens of Philadelphia, indicative of their sense of the great merit of their deceased fellow citizen, and of the renown and glory which have attached to the entire country from his admirable achievements in the cause of science and humanity, an expression which is responsive to similar sentiments coming from various parts of the Union, therefore,

Resolved, That the City of Philadelphia will retain in ever grateful memory the noble services of Dr. Kane in the cause of science and humanity, which have reflected glory and renown upon his native city, and upon the whole country.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, that a joint special Committee of five members of

each Chamber of Councils be appointed, whose duty it shall be to cause such measures to be taken upon the arrival of the remains of Dr. Kane, as will comport with the dignity of the City of Philadelphia, and be a fitting testimonial of her respect for the memory of Dr. Kane.

[The above resolutions were adopted by both Chambers and approved by the Mayor, February 27, 1857.]

The following message was received from Mayor VAUX on the same subject :

To the President and Members of the Select Council :

GENTLEMEN :

Information has been received in this city that Elisha Kent Kane departed this life at Havana, and that his remains are on the way to the place of his birth for the purpose of burial. A citizen of Philadelphia has made a sacrifice of his life in a service dedicated to philanthropy and science. To honor the memory of such a man is worthy of an enlightened community. In order that the City Councils may have an opportunity to take such action on the subject as to them shall seem appropriate, I have considered it proper to address them this communication.

RICHARD VAUX.

Mr. PERKINS rose to second the resolutions, and said :—I know nothing, sir, I can say in relation to the resolutions which have just been offered, and which I rise with some unction to second,

that has not already been better expressed ; and yet sir, I cannot but feel I owe it to the high esteem and regard I have ever felt for that distinguished man, to offer my humble tribute to his memory.

Dr. Kane graduated at our University, I think, in 1843, as a physician, but very soon extended his usefulness far beyond the usual sphere of an *ordinary physician*, and in the short space of fourteen years has built up for himself and *for his country* a world-wide reputation which three score years and ten have rarely attained ; this is the condensation of *manly ambition*, and I feel pride in casting my feeble effort to add something to that respect and regard which, as a *fellow citizen* and *fellow countryman*, are so justly his due. I trust the resolutions will be unanimously adopted.

In the COMMON COUNCIL, February 26, 1857, Mr. HOLMAN offered the following, which were adopted previous to the Resolutions of Select Council being introduced into that Chamber :

Mr. HOLMAN,

On leave granted, offered the following:

WHEREAS, We have heard with unfeigned regret of the death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, a native of Philadelphia, whose brilliant career, as an officer and explorer, has rendered his name dear to every American Citizen ;

AND WHEREAS, The character of Dr. Kane, his indomitable courage, his untiring zeal, his enthusiastic love of science and his sympathy for the suffering, have embalmed his memory in

the hearts of all who can appreciate the noblest and loftiest qualities of human nature, therefore—

Resolved, That Dr. Elisha Kent Kane was not only an honor to this City, but to the nation at large, and that his genius, his toils, his self-denial, his patience and his perseverance throughout a most arduous career of duty and philanthropy, are calculated to adorn the American character.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his bereaved relatives and friends, and that a copy of these resolutions be tendered his afflicted family.

Mr. HENRY

Offered the following Joint Resolution :

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that a Joint Special Committee of five members of each Chamber of Councils be appointed, whose duty it shall be to cause such measures to be taken upon the arrival of the remains of Dr. Kane in this City, as will comport with the dignity of the City of Philadelphia, and be a fitting testimonial of her respect for the memory of Dr. Kane.

The Joint Special Committee appointed under the above Resolutions, is as follows :

Select Council—Messrs. Theodore Cuyler, T. J. Perkins, Isaac N. Marselis, John Welsh, Oliver P. Cornman and George M. Wharton.

Common Council—Messrs. Alexander Henry, Andrew J. Holman, Henry T. King, Joshua T. Owens and D. S. Has-singer.

Meeting of Citizens.

In pursuance of a call issued by Hon. RICHARD VAUX, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, the citizens assembled in the District Court Room, on Friday evening, March 27, 1857, for the purpose of uniting with the municipal authorities in making arrangements for the reception of the remains of the late Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, and for appropriate funeral solemnities.

At seven o'clock the meeting was called to order by Prof. JOHN F. FRASER, of the University of Pennsylvania, and on motion, his Honor, Mayor VAUX, was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. ISAAC ELLIOTT, the following gentlemen were appointed

VICE PRESIDENTS.

HON. HORACE BINNEY,	REV. H. A. BOARDMAN, D. D.,
HON. J. R. INGERSOLL,	JOHN A. BROWN, ESQ.,
DR. ROBLEY DUNGLISON,	FREDERICK FRALEY,
HON. ELLIS LEWIS,	JOHN WELSH,
HON. ELI K. PRICE,	HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
PROF. A. D. BACHE,	CHARLES HENRY FISHER,
COMMODORE CHARLES STEWART,	SAMUEL V. MERRICK.

On motion of the Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, the following gentlemen were appointed

SECRETARIES.

J. FISHER LEAMING,	S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE,
EDWIN COOLIDGE.	

On taking his place as Chairman,

MAYOR VAUX

Stated the object of the gathering:—The occasion of our assembling is to pay, on behalf of this community, a tribute of respect to the memory of Elisha Kent Kane. He lived for his country, philanthropy and science. He died a victim to the devotedness of his life, to his life's purpose. A citizen of Philadelphia, with a fame co-extensive with learning and humanity, his mortal remains are about to be placed in a grave of his native soil. The nobleness of his self-devotion, the heroism of his contests, the results of his exertions, the causes of his early death, have placed his name among those of whom it is justly said "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

REMARKS OF HON. WILLIAM B. REED.

The first speaker of the evening, Hon. WILLIAM B. REED, then rose and said:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN—The duty has been delegated to me to offer to this meeting the draft of a few resolutions expressive of the feeling which animates it. I perform that duty with melancholy pleasure. The resolutions are meant to describe in precise and unexaggerated terms the pervading sentiment of this community, of sorrow, of pride, of gratitude.

Two hundred years ago, the greatest poet (save one) that ever spoke the English language, said,

“Peace hath her victories,
Not less renowned than wars.”

And we have met here to night, in this, the City of his birth, to do honor to him who was emphatically one of the heroes of peace and peaceful enterprise. His victories were won in dismal solitude and amidst silent suffering—in the gloom of Arctic winter, and the greater peril of Arctic summer. His were peaceful conflicts, away from humanity, while the rest of what is called the civilized world were embroiled in fiercer and more ambitious struggles; for in the three years of Dr. Kane's last adventure, from May, 1853, to September, 1855, when Harstein (to whom be all honor, too,) found the wayfarers at Lieveley, the outer world was either convulsed, or with interest watching the bloody strife in Southeastern Europe. I do not pause to ask whose was the greater heroism; those who fought within and without Sevastopol, or those eighteen American men, who, clustering in the little cabin of the *Advance*, watched and suffered during two Arctic winters, and hoped and struggled for but one reward—the discovery and rescue of the gallant men who, eight years before, had sought and encountered, and, as the result has shown, had been sacrificed to the same perils. Our Philadelphia hero was with the heroes of peace, in solitude, in silence, and suffering. Hence, we have reason to be proud of him.

We have gratitude, too, to express. The wasted frame of the dead is brought back to us, but we, his friends and townsmen, have been made aware that the last hours of his life were passed in foreign lands, amongst those who were personally strangers, and yet that first in England, where no American gentleman can long be a stranger, and afterwards in Cuba, which peaceful affinities are every hour binding closer to us, our Philadelphia man, untitled, undistinguished except by what he has done and

suffered for humanity's sake, was nursed and cared for, and consoled, with as much tenderness and affection as if his bed of sickness had been within the limits of his native land. In this our gratitude is due.

Our sorrow it is not easy to describe, simply because what we, as fellow citizens feel, seems feeble in comparison with the sharper grief of relatives and intimate personal friends. The community mourns for an eminent citizen. We mourn with selfish sorrow, because we craved other honors which he might have won for us. The latent hope is frustrated that our American explorer—our Philadelphia adventurer might, had his life been prolonged, yet have solved the problem of Franklin's fate, and carried back to our fatherland that which would have been more precious than the abandoned *Resolute*, some survivor of poor Franklin's band, or some authentic intelligence (for there is really none such) of their actual fate. We sorrow not without hope, while such men as Harstein, and Simms, and De Haven are left with us.

Let us, then, citizens of Philadelphia, do honor to the memory of the dead—our illustrious dead—in the manner which best becomes him and us; with dignity, with moderation, with decorum, with no exaggerated ostentation, with no effort to make mere ceremonial transcend the limits of actual feeling. Let us show we feel this blow deeply. While other communities may exceed us in display, let Philadelphia—the City of Kane's birth and education and manhood—show the deepest and most earnest feeling.

Mr. REED then submitted the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

The citizens of Philadelphia, convened in General Town Meeting, at the call of their Chief Magistrate, desire to unite with the constituted authorities, in doing honor to the memory of their distinguished townsman, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, who recently died in a foreign land, and whose mortal remains now approach their final resting place, in his native City. With this view, they have

Resolved, That Philadelphia discharges the simplest duty of self-respect in doing honor to one who, on the great theatre of the enlightened world, has attracted the interest and the applause of all who sympathize with the noblest impulses of humanity, and watch the progress of scientific discovery and gallant adventure.

Resolved, That, aside from the debt of gratitude we owe for the fame he has gained for Philadelphia, as Christians, and citizens of the world, we honor him for the persevering resolution with which he conducted the Second American Expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin, with no superior officer to control or direct him, and no other support in long years of trial and privation, than his own moral and intellectual resources, and the sympathies of the gallant men under his command.

Resolved, That the English people owe (and we doubt not will gladly pay) to Dr. Kane this especial gratitude that he, more than any other, by the power of his pen and the influence of his example, awakened the interest of America to the career and

fate of those heroic men, whose undiscovered destiny is yet the problem of this age of active enterprise.

Resolved, That Philadelphia, sorrowfully but proudly welcoming the mortal remains of her dead son home again, thanks with earnest sincerity the distant communities whose kindness consoled his latest hours upon earth, those who strove by all the appliances of professional skill and domestic comfort to arrest the progress of disease, and when in another land the hour of final agony came, those who mourned with tender sympathy around the bed of death.

Resolved, That the citizens now assembled, thus inadequately expressing the general sentiment of the community, will unite with the Councils and the other authorities in such funeral ceremony as may be determined on, and that the Mayor be requested to appoint a Committee of sixteen citizens to act as a Committee of Arrangement.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, duly engrossed and authenticated, be communicated to the family of the deceased, and to such of the authorities of the British and Spanish Governments as may hereafter be determined on as best representing those whose kindness to our lamented townsman we desire to commemorate.

MAJOR BIDDLE'S SPEECH.

Major CHARLES J. BIDDLE, in seconding the resolutions, said : I am requested to second the resolutions which have been offered to the meeting. In so doing, I shall not trespass long upon your

indulgence, for I see present, many gentlemen whose eloquence may find an appropriate theme in the event which now brings us together.

This meeting is not an assemblage of the professional associates, or the personal friends of the deceased—such as are convened on occasions of ordinary bereavement—but it represents the citizens of Philadelphia, who desire to join with the municipal authorities in paying the last honors to one, whose career reflected honor upon the city of his birth. For at this moment, there is no man, native to our city, whose name and fame are so widely spread as his, whose untimely fate we deplore. At an age when a man has done much if he has acquired local distinction, Kane's celebrity extends throughout, nay, beyond, the limits of the civilized world, for even in the ice bound regions of the North Pole, his name is recalled with reverence and affection.

But it will not be inappropriate for me to leave to others those general reflections which his career suggests, and to mention a circumstance of which I had particular opportunities of hearing. During the war with Mexico, Dr. Kane obtained a release from other duties, and came out to that country to join the American army. With his ardent and chivalrous temperament, I can suppose him to have heard with regret, that battles which decided the issue of the war had been already fought and won. But Providence reserved for him a distinction so appropriate to his philanthropic character, that all will perceive how much more it became him than ordinary military honors.

At that time, there was employed by Gen. Scott, for purposes of communication and intelligence, a company of Mexicans, who had attached themselves to the American cause. Dr. Kane

arrived at the city of Puebla at a time when this company was returning from an expedition and on its way to join the army. In his eagerness to reach that destination, he did not wait for a worthier escort, but placed himself under their guidance. Upon the road they met with a Mexican force, and the mutual hostility of the two parties led to an immediate encounter, in which our adherents, aided by Kane and encouraged by his example, were victorious.

But the enmity of these renegades, against their own countrymen, was not restrained by the rules of ordinary warfare, and their first impulse was to improve their advantage by a massacre of the prisoners. Against this I need not say that Kane remonstrated, and when his remonstrances proved vain, he threw himself before the intended victims, and made his own body the barrier between them and the death that menaced them. Single handed, his dauntless bearing prevailed in that struggle; but when I saw him, not long afterwards, he bore upon his person a wound from an intercepted blow aimed at the life of one of the prisoners; a wound from which he had not then recovered, if, indeed, he ever entirely recovered from the effects of it.

Here, then, I say, he won an honor consistent with that benevolence of character which was to impel him to those arduous researches, the end and aim of which were to carry aid to suffering humanity. Doubtless all of us thought with regret and sympathy of Franklin and his comrades, lost, starved, frozen up in living death, "in the thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice;" but their cry for aid seemed to reach the very heart of Kane, and he girded himself up, and roused the enthusiasm of others to noble, and powerful and persistent efforts for their rescue.

It is in this forgetfulness of self, in sympathy for others that I recognize the traits of a noble character, worthy, fellow citizens, of all the honors we can pay to it.

PROF. FRAZER'S ADDRESS.

Major BIDDLE was followed by Professor JOHN F. FRAZER, who spoke in eloquent and impressive language of the scientific attainments of Dr. Kane, and of the name and fame which he had acquired by his industry—his energy—his trials, and his sufferings. My own personal acquaintance with Dr. Kane, said he, dates from comparatively a late period. I became acquainted with him shortly before his first expedition; but I know few persons, and in the course of my reading came across few sources of such abundant, thorough, well digested information as Dr. Kane brought back with him from every expedition he made. His was truly, sir, a scientific mind,—a mind quick in its observations,—a mind enthusiastic in its appreciation,—a mind full of that brilliant genius of induction, by means of which he was enabled to see the connection which lay between phenomena, which, perhaps, might have been passed unappreciated, and been forgotten by others.

But it was not merely in recording science that Dr. Kane excelled, but it was in that beautiful disposition which enabled him to see something beyond what is ordinarily considered science. He was enabled to see that this portion of his study was, in effect, nothing but preparation for a greater and more full knowledge of more grand and sublime mysteries hereafter.

MR. CHANDLER'S SPEECH.

The Hon. J. R. CHANDLER said—After what has been said, and well said, the object for which we assemble this evening will find its greatest approval. Indeed, sir, the public grief for the cause for which we assemble on this occasion, is of a character which words fail to express. I appear, sir, at the request of the gentlemen of the Committee, or I would not have trespassed upon your time. While I was without that intimate personal relation with Dr. Kane which others here possessed, I was deeply interested in his public movements, and greatly concerned for his last voyage to the North. And it was my good fortune to concur in a resolution by which the intrepid gentleman should go at the public expense. But, sir, I stand here as a member of this community, to say how deeply every member of it feels the loss that the nation has sustained in the death of Doctor Kane, and to express our appreciation of his great worth, and his noble, generous daring, and his benevolence, which outstripped all—to give expression to those feelings which such acts and such motives excite—expression, sir, which will not be complete until every individual, benefitted or honored by his exertions, shall also utter his sentiments, and until impartial history shall have handed to future generations for admiration, the name and the deeds of one who is so honored by the present generation. His life will be the history of private griefs—it will be the history of many sufferings, and a statement of deep and of abiding interest. But, sir, history will do justice to these, and demonstrate the propriety of any movement to do honor to the memory of one who was so distinguished. It would be scarcely proper in any

public meeting to attempt to follow Dr. Kane through his interesting movements by which he has connected his name with the history of this age. The gentleman preceding me has given an edifying anecdote concerning him. It would be interesting to every Philadelphian to follow him upon his track across the frozen ocean, to fancy oneself with him when he looked down on the calm, peaceful, Arctic sea from a point upon which perhaps no man had ever rested, and the existence of which had been recorded by no pen but his, and then to follow him from that cold frozen region down to the sunny climate of the Antilles, and to see there, festering in his heart, the arrow which had been planted there at the North, already wasting his life in disease, and now looking across the barrier of time upon the great ocean of eternity, which he could not describe, making those last discoveries, and the only discoveries made by Doctor Kane that were not for the benefit of those whom he left behind.

I speak now, sir, because I believe it proper on an occasion of this kind to do honors, such as this meeting is called to do. I do not suppose, sir, that we shall add anything to his fame, but it is to our own credit as Philadelphians, it is to our own credit as citizens of the city that gave him birth, that we appreciate his deeds, and it is a source of gratification to every Philadelphian, and the friends of Dr. Kane especially, that while he was busily engaged in those vast pursuits, which gave to him a world-wide fame, that while he was looking from the Equator to the Poles, and making himself familiar with all that concerned this earth, it was a providential blessing that he was not unacquainted with the fickle tenor in which his life was held.

I will not trespass longer. I have other duties to perform;

but this was a solemn one to me. There are those who will do more honor to his principles, but there are none who can feel more deeply the honor and glory that was reflected on our beloved city by such a man.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. BOARDMAN.

Rev. Dr. H. A. BOARDMAN said :—I am here, sir, on the invitation of one of the gentlemen of the committee, I should have been here under any circumstances, (Providence permitting,) and I am here on that invitation simply to express my concurrence in that object for which this meeting has been assembled, and my sympathy in the great bereavement which an All-wise Providence has seen fit to visit upon us; and if I rightly interpret the feelings of this community by my own, there can be but very little of the mere pageantry of grief. We are not here simply to express our admiration for Dr. Kane.

There is not a man in this assembly—no! there is not a man in this broad land or any other land, who has read those picturesque and beautiful volumes, whose heart has not gone out in love as well as in admiration for him. It is impossible for a man who is susceptible of any generous sentiment to read the simple and graphic records of his labors and his trials, without love, and not feel it to be a privilege to cast, if it be but a single flower, upon his grave.

Dr. Kane, sir, has established a name and a place for himself among our men of science, and he will be held in high and

honorable remembrance by the scientific associations and institutions of Christendom, and they will not fail to pay every homage to his memory, in fitting terms and with becoming honors.

Dr. Kane, sir, has gone down to the grave lamented, and this bereavement will go home to thousands—to millions of hearts; just in proportion as that work—I refer especially to the last work—whose circle throughout the civilized world, like the tide, is continually swelling and swelling to receive new appreciations. Philadelphia may well mourn. Let us not forget the intrepidity, the indomitable energy and perseverance of Dr. Kane.

Sir, there is not an act recorded in his volumes which is in the least degree tainted with the element of selfishness. He stood among that company not as their leader and captain—not as their guide and teacher simply, but as their friend and their father, and it was his daily care; yes, sir, and his daily prayer, that they might be sheltered and protected at whatever hazard of personal inconvenience or peril to himself.

The speaker concluded by referring to the scientific acquirements of the deceased, and in a life of so short duration.

Mr. JOHN A. BROWN suggested that the citizens should adopt some measure to secure the erection of a suitable monument to be placed over the final resting place of the deceased, and that something to that effect should be embodied in the resolutions.

Mr. COOLIDGE moved to refer this to the Committee to be appointed under the resolution.

Mr. BROWN acquiesced in this motion, and it was agreed to.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The Mayor announced the committee of sixteen, as follows :

HON. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER,	CHARLES INGERSOLL,
ISAAC ELLIOTT,	PROF. JOHN S. HART,
MAJ. CHARLES J. BIDDLE,	WILLIAM B. FOSTER,
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,	EDWARD WARTMAN,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST,	THOMAS S. STEWART,
GEN. GEO. CADWALADER,	HON. WILLIAM H. WITTE,
ISAAC F. BAKER,	ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH M. THOMAS,	CHARLES HALLOWELL.

On motion of Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, the meeting adjourned at about 8 o'clock.

CORN EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the members of the Corn Exchange was held February 27, 1857.

Col. S. N. WINSLOW, after a few remarks in regard to the decease of Dr. E. K. Kane, moved that Mr. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL be called to the Chair, and Mr. W. S. PIERIE be appointed Secretary, which was agreed to.

Mr. GEORGE L. BUZBY moved that a Committee of three be appointed to submit a preamble and resolutions expressive of their views upon the subject, which was agreed to.

Messrs. GEORGE L. BUZBY, JOHN WRIGHT and WILLIAM B. THOMAS, were appointed on the Committee, who submitted the following :—

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from his earthly career, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane ; and,

WHEREAS, The mercantile and commercial community, having a proper appreciation of the eminent abilities of the deceased, and of his enthusiastic and untiring efforts in behalf of science and philanthropy, feel, in common with the rest of our fellow citizens, the irreparable loss which not only Philadelphia, but Pennsylvania, and every other City and State in the Union, have suffered by his demise; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Corn Exchange Association tender to the parents and relatives their sympathies in the day of their affliction.

Resolved, That the officers and members of the Corn Exchange Association will join with the civic and military authorities in rendering an appropriate mark of their respect to the memory of the deceased, and that a Committee of five be appointed to confer with similar Committees from other Associations upon the subject.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish an authenticated copy of the above preamble and resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. BUZBY, in moving the adoption of these resolutions, appealed to that proper pride which ought to exist in the bosom of every Philadelphian, when a distinguished fellow citizen has won the applause of an admiring world. There certainly was that strength of public spirit in the Corn Exchange Association, which insured their prompt desire to render the last tokens of respect to the memory of the remarkable man, who has left this world young in years, but full of honors. He had, then, he was sure, only to propose the resolutions, without the necessity of

any lengthened remarks, which, whilst unnecessary to move them to a proper action on this occasion, must naturally fall short of the tribute due to the departed. A community which fails to respect the memory of her own great children, and to furnish those outward tokens so appropriate at such a time as this, has lost its own claims to the respect of mankind.

On motion of GEORGE MCHENRY, seconded by E. G. JAMES, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Messrs. JAMES STEEL, C. J. HOFFMAN, J. J. BLACK, GEORGE RAPHAEL, and JAMES BARRATT, were appointed on the Committee.

On motion, Messrs. A. G. CATTELL and SAMUL L. WARD, were subsequently added.

On Saturday, February 28th, the Committee from City Councils, and the Committee appointed by the meeting of citizens, and the Committee on the part of the "Corn Exchange," assembled in the Select Council Chamber, with a view of uniting their exertions to promote the objects for which they were severally appointed, when, on motion of THEODORE CUYLER, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, of the Select Council, Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, the Chairman of the Committee from the meeting of citizens, was appointed Chairman of a Joint Committee, and H. G. LEISENRING, was appointed Secretary.

The Joint Committee determined to do all in their power, with such means as they possessed, to fulfil the intentions of the several bodies by which they were appointed, and to make such arrangements as would allow to the citizens of Philadelphia an expression of their high regard for the merits of the distinguished dead, doing honor at once to the greatness of his enterprise in

the cause of science, and to the beauty of his example in the exercise of benevolence. And the Joint Committee now respectfully report their proceedings under that organization.

At the time of the appointment of the Committee of Arrangement, the remains of Dr. Kane had been brought from Havana, where he died, to the City of New Orleans, where they were received with distinguished honors, which were continued on the whole route from that City to Philadelphia, making the passage of the body of the deceased one continuous display of public regard; and so intimately connected were these demonstrations that each seemed to be one link in a lengthened chain of admiration and affectionate respect, so universally felt and expressed; and so in unison with public sentiment were they that the concluding ceremonies in Philadelphia may be regarded as a natural termination of the demonstrations of regard commenced at Havana.

And hence, the Committee have deemed it consistent with the objects of their appointment to notice briefly the testimonials by which other communities manifested their respect to the character and services of the deceased.

The death of Dr. Kane, it is known, occurred at Havana, on the 16th of February, 1857; and the citizens of the United States, resident in that City or transiently there, availed themselves of the earliest opportunity to express their grief at the loss, and their respect for the character of their distinguished countryman; and it is gratifying to notice that the highest authority of the Island of Cuba has commended himself to the grateful acknowledgment of every American by his promptness in offers of aid in the demonstrations of respect to the deceased.

The subjoined is an abstract of the proceedings in Havana on the death of Dr. Kane :—

Proceedings at Havana.

HAVANA, 17th February, 1857.

The citizens of the United States, resident and transient in Havana, were this day called together at the Consulate, by A. K. BLYTHE, Esq., for the purpose of making a public demonstration of respect to the memory of our much lamented fellow citizen, Dr. E. K. Kane.

At two o'clock, a very large number being assembled, were called to order by General PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania, who, after a few remarks, nominated the Hon. A. K. BLYTHE, United States Consul, as Chairman, and HENRY TIFFINEY, of Maryland, as Secretary.

Mr. BLYTHE explained the object of the meeting, which the assemblage heard with deep sensation; and he also submitted the following note from the Governor Captain General:

[COPY—TRANSLATION.]

Office of the Governor Captain General and Superintendent of the Exchequer of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba.

(SEAL.)

Government Secretary's Office—Section of Government.

I have received the communication that you have addressed to me, under this date, soliciting permission that the American citizens residing in this city may meet at your residence for the

purpose of making a public demonstration on the decease of your fellow citizen, Dr. E. K. Kane. I have the greatest satisfaction in acceding to the wishes expressed by you, and beg of you to make known to me the result of the meeting indicated, that I may unite with you in the manifestation that shall be resolved upon to the memory of that distinguished man of science. God preserve you many years.

Havana, 17th February, 1857.

(SIGNED)

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

*To the Commercial Agent in Charge of the Consulate of the
United States.*

HAVANA, February 18th, 1857.

A. K. BLYTHE, ESQ.—

Dear Sir:

His Excellency, the Captain General, having been informed that Dr. Kane's body is to be taken to his native country, and wishing that its transportation to the vessel, selected for that purpose, may be effected with the respect due to his merit, has resolved to place at your service, and that of his friends, the government barge, particularly as there are no American men of war in port whose boats might perform this sad duty. His Excellency, for this reason, would wish you to inform him beforehand, of the day when the ceremony will take place, in order that he may give the corresponding orders to the

boat, and that some of the members of the Scientific Corporations of this City may accompany the remains.

(SIGNED)

MANUEL AGUIRE Y TEJADOR,

Secretary.

On motion of General PATTERSON, a Committee of five was appointed by the Chairman, to present resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the meeting. The Committee, consisting of General PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania; Governor H. W. CUSHMAN, of Massachusetts; C. C. THOMPSON, of New York; Col. ROBERTSON, of Havana, and JAMES BATTLE, of Alabama, reported the following, which were adopted unanimously :

The late Dr. E. K. Kane, having, by dispensation of Divine Providence, terminated his brief but eventful career, we, citizens of the United States, resident and transient in Havana, desiring to express our grateful sense of his distinguished services to his country and mankind, do resolve,

FIRST, That in the death of Dr. Kane, our country has lost a valuable and world-renowned citizen, who has adorned her annals; science has been deprived of an ardent advocate, ever ready by self-abnegation, to advance its interests; and humanity a devotee, who yielded his life in obedience to her commands.

SECOND, That whilst we deeply deplore his loss as a public calamity, we tender our heartfelt condolence to his parents, brothers, and distressed relatives.

THIRD, That these resolutions, with the letter of the Governor Captain General in relation to this meeting, be presented to the

family of the deceased, and a copy of the same be made public through the press of the United States.

To the same Committee that had introduced the resolutions, was referred the duty of assisting the family, as mourners, in removing to the Steamer the body of Dr. Kane, for conveyance to the United States.

On the 20th of February, the body of Dr. Kane was borne on men's shoulders, to the Plaza dè Armes, followed by a great number of persons, citizens of the United States and of the Lanos. At the Plaza, the body was received by His Excellency, the Governor of the City and suite; also, by various Scientific Associations, who joined in the procession to the place of embarkation. A band of military music accompanied the procession from the beginning, and another band joined it at the Plaza. The State barge received the body and the mourners at the place of embarkation, and conveyed them to the Steamer Catawba. The boats of the Steamer and of private American vessels, and those belonging to the Ships of other nations, followed in solemn procession.

The Spanish flag, which had been hoisted at the Cabaret, was lowered as the body was received into the barge; and on board of the Catawba, the Governor of the City pronounced an elegant address in Spanish, paying tribute to the merits and character of Dr. Kane. The United States Consul replied in very appropriate terms.

The whole proceedings at Havana, from the arrival of Dr. Kane, sick and suffering, until his remains left the harbor of that City, were marked by delicacy and kindness towards him and his friends while he lived, and when he died, honors that

reflect honor upon the officers and people, and appeal to the finest feelings of the human heart for appreciation and gratitude, were bestowed upon his memory and remains.

Ceremonies at New Orleans.

The Catawba arrived at New Orleans on the 22d of February, and as soon as the steamer reached her berth, his honor, Mayor Waterman, promptly proffered to the relatives of the deceased, the city's guardianship, of the hallowed remains, while they remained within its limits; and that offer being gratefully accepted, the Company of Continental Guards escorted the body to the City Hall, where it lay in state under the honorable guard of the company that escorted it thither. Every pains was taken to make expressive the demonstrations of respect; and the manifestations of regard on the part of the citizens of New Orleans, were such as to do honor to that city.

The procession to convey the remains to the steamer Woodford, that was to ascend the river, was composed of an unusual display of the military of the two Brigades in full uniform, the Sons of the St. George, a large and imposing body of Englishmen, the Masonic Order, the Corpse, with twelve pall bearers, being officers of the Army and Navy, and Representatives of Civic Societies, the Mayor and Recorder and the Foreign Consuls, following in carriages. The Keystone Club, composed of Pennsylvanians and citizens in general. The whole proceedings in New Orleans were most expressive and honorable to all.

The progress of the steamer that conveyed up the Mississippi and the Ohio, the remains of Dr. Kane, was watched with intense anxiety, and wherever it was possible the attempt was made by the people, to give expression to the respect which the lofty character and ennobling service of the deceased had excited. Only one feeling seemed to animate the public mind through the whole progress of the remains, deep and abiding respect for the memory of Dr. Kane, and anxiety to give such an expression to that feeling as would be most to the honor of him who had so honored his country and his kind, and many anecdotes are related of gentle and delicate expressions of regard.

At Louisville, Kentucky, preparations worthy the high credit of that city had been made, to do honor to the deceased.

In anticipation of the arrival of the remains, the Mayor of Louisville issued a call for the councils of the city, to meet with a view of making proper arrangements to do honor to the fame of the Hero of Peace, and public meetings of citizens were also held to unite in these demonstrations, the Order of Free Masons had also made arrangements to lead in this manifestation of respect.

Ceremonies at Louisville, Ky.

The body of Dr. Kane was with great ceremony received in Louisville, and conveyed to the Mozart Hall, where it lay in state, attended by a guard of honor.

On the following day the remains were removed to the steamer. The procession was headed by the Masonic Fraternity, and was composed of the City Authorities and the numerous associations of the place. The whole arrangement of reception and transmission of the remains in the city of Louisville, was of the most liberal kind. From Louisville the remains of Dr. Kane were conveyed to New Albany, Indiana, and appropriately received there.

A committee from the city of Cincinnati here met the New Albany and Louisville committee, and received the charge of the sacred remains and conveyed them by steamer to Cincinnati, accompanied by deputations from the cities below. The feelings of deep respect expressed in the remarks of the various committees, as they resigned or received the charge, were eloquent homages to the great merits of the dead.

Ceremonies at Cincinnati.

The remains were received with great solemnity at the city of Cincinnati, and conveyed in solemn procession to the depot of the Little Miami Rail Road. Here as elsewhere, the honor done to the distinguished dead constituted the business of the day. All other employment ceased, and a whole city seemed to be anxiously and mournfully occupied in devising and executing the means, by which best to express their admiration for the character of the object of the honors.

The United States troops, and the volunteer uniform troops, from other cities, and those of Cincinnati; in large numbers formed the military escort, and in the individuals selected to do special service in the procession as pall bearers, &c., reference was had to the highest worth and most distinguished place.

The whole proceedings here were characterized by heartiness and liberality becoming a great city, distinguished for the wealth and character of its citizens.

Ceremonies at Columbus.

The remains of Dr. Kane reached Columbus, the seat of the State Government of Ohio, on Saturday night, the 7th of March.

The remains were met at the depot by committees of various bodies, the Legislature, the Military, the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, &c., and conveyed with solemnity at midnight to the Capitol, and placed in state in the Senate Chamber, under a guard of honor of the State Fencibles.

On Sunday, divine service was held in the Capitol, and a sermon preached on the life and character of Dr. Kane, by the Rev. Dr. Hoge.

On Monday morning a vast gathering of the citizens of Columbus expressed the anxiety of all, to join in whatever manifestation of respect for the dead might be possible, and a procession was formed to convey the remains from the Capitol to the depot

of the Rail Road. As this demonstration is the expression of respect by a sovereign state, and one of the most populous of the Union, it is deemed appropriate to give the order of procession in which the movement from the capitol was made.

Chief Marshal.

LUCIEN BUTTLER.

Assistant Marshals.

RICHARD NEVINS, HENRY M. NELL,
WALTER C. BROWN.

BAND.

STATE FENCIBLES—CAPT. REAMY.

COLUMBUS CADETS—CAPT. TYLER.

*Pall Bearers
of the Medical Profession.*

W. M. AWL, M. D.,
R. THOMPSON, "
S. PARSONS, "
S. M. SMITH, "
JOHN DALLON, "

BODY.

Pall Bearers.

WM. B. HUBBARD, P. G. M.,
W. B. THRALL, P. G. M.,
N. H. SWAYNE, M. M.,
G. SWAN, M. M.,
DR. L. GOODALL, P. G. T.,
DR. T. WOODBURY, M. M.

LIEUT. MORTON, OF THE KANE EXPEDITION.

COMMITTEE TO ACCOMPANY REMAINS TO WHEELING.

CINCINNATI COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

COLUMBUS COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

RELATIVES OF DECEASED, IN CARRIAGES.

REVEREND CLERGY.

BAND.

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS OF OHIO—T. LEAGH, MARSHAL.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO, AND STAFF.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT, AND OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OHIO.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

CITY COUNCILS OF COLUMBUS.

MAYOR AND CITY OFFICERS.

FIREMEN.

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF COURTS.

CITIZENS GENERALLY.

In this order, the procession moved to the depot of the railroad.

The train that bore the precious burthen proceeded to Bellair, on the west bank of the Ohio, and thence the body was conveyed to Burwood, on the opposite shore, and there placed in the car prepared by the Baltimore Committee. Large committees from various bodies at Columbus, attended the remains, and at every point, citizens assembled to express their respect for the *man*.

Ceremonies at Wheeling.

At Wheeling, great preparations had been made by the Masonic fraternity, the Military, the City Authorities, and the various societies of that place, and citizens generally, to receive and do honor to the remains, but the delay below deprived them of the opportunity of making that ample demonstration which they desired, and which they were prepared to do. The cars reached Martinsburg (Va.), at half-past six o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th of March, where the body was formally resigned to a committee from Baltimore, consisting of the following named persons :

HON. W. F. GILES,

JOHNS HOPKINS, ESQ.,

PROF. CAMPBELL MORFITT,

COL. THOMAS CARROLL,

BENJAMIN DEFORD, ESQ.,

WM. H. YOUNG, ESQ.,

SAMUEL SANDS, ESQ.,

WENDALL BOLLMAN, ESQ.

Proceedings at Baltimore.

The body of Dr. Kane reached the Camden depot in Baltimore, at ten o'clock, A. M., and was received with every demonstration of respect that a full appreciation of the character and services of the deceased, and a liberal and generous regard of what is due to great worth could devise. A solemn and lengthened procession composed of the officers of the navy and

army, and the City Authorities, the Masonic fraternity, and the various institutions of learning and science and benevolence of the city, accompanied the remains amid the silence of suspended business, to the splendid hall of the Maryland Institute, where they lay in state during the day and evening, guarded by the Company of Independent Greys.

As Dr. Kane was an active and most esteemed member of the Maryland Institute, it may not be amiss to give at length the proceedings of that Association preparatory to a demonstration which it made in his honor :

MEETING AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

Agreeably to announcement in yesterday's papers, the members of the Maryland Institute assembled last evening in the library room of the building for the purpose of testifying their regard for the memory of the late Dr. Kane, and to make necessary arrangements for receiving the remains. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by the Hon. THOMAS SWANN, one of the Vice Presidents, (the President, Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT, being absent from the city,) who, in a few words, stated the object of the meeting. He then made the following address :

GENTLEMEN OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE :

It has become my painful duty to announce to you the death of our distinguished countryman, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane. This sad event took place at Havana, on the 16th instant, whither he had repaired for the benefit of his health—broken down by the exposure and toils of his late expedition to the Arctic seas. As

a member of this Institute, his presence had become familiar to you all, and I need hardly recur to associations, which were alike honorable to himself as they were grateful to the members of this body. He was one of its early contributors and most earnest advocates. It was during a recent visit abroad, as I have been informed, that he urged a friend, only less distinguished than himself, if he ever visited the United States, not to overlook the Maryland Institute as a prominent object of interest. His voice has been heard in these halls. It was the theatre of many a noble effort of his genius and his learning, and we may well be permitted to drop a tear over the loss we have sustained, in common with the civilized world.

In the midst of a career, such as no man had traversed before him—a career marked by daring and adventure—enriched by useful discovery, and rendered memorable by the most generous impulses of the human heart, he has been withdrawn from the scenes of his earthly triumphs ; he had reached the last round of the ladder, and his early exit has only added increased lustre to the brilliant record of that modest and unobtrusive career which has astonished both hemispheres.

Dr. Kane was one of those who seemed to estimate life only as a means of accomplishing some great and useful purpose. When the stoutest hearts quailed he was unmoved. In the midst of frozen seas, where barriers of eternal ice threatened to shut out forever all hope of re-union with the civilized world behind him, he continued to press forward with the gallant followers whom his own courage had inspired, until he reached a point upon the earth's surface which no human foot had pressed, and which nature herself seemed to have stamped as forbidden ground.

The bones of the intrepid Franklin—falling in the same perilous adventure—lay mouldering upon the outskirts of this great field, while the more successful march of the unsatisfied American bore him to the utmost verge of human discovery, beyond which no subsequent traveller is likely to penetrate.

When we look at the extreme youth of this meritorious officer at the time when he entered upon these daring explorations; when we consider his patient endurance—his untiring energy—his profound science—we cannot contemplate without emotion, his brief career, and the many striking incidents of his past history.

A mere boy, he took upon himself the responsibilities and duties of bearded men—and at an age comparatively immature, we find him sinking into the grave, crowned with the glittering testimonials of princes and potentates, of statesmen and men of letters—vieing with each other to honor themselves in doing homage to this illustrious American.

Such was Dr. Kane. We have met here to-night to pay the last tribute to his memory. He was the friend of this institution; he had endeared himself to us all. May the example he has left stimulate us to increased effort in the useful field of our labors. May we look with renewed pride to the results of his successful life, and always remember such triumphs are to be met with only in the walks of untiring industry and spotless virtue.

Mr. SWANN then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which had been prepared by a committee of the membership:

WHEREAS, The Maryland Institute has been apprised of the

death, at Havana, on the 16th instant, of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, an honorary member of this Institute; and

WHEREAS, His name has become distinguished, not only in his own country, but throughout the civilized world, for his contributions to science and useful discovery, placing him in advance of the most chivalric, skillful and enterprising of the navigators who have gone before him, in all that was calculated to reflect honor upon his country or shed a lustre upon his own fame; and

WHEREAS, It is proper and becoming that the whole country should recognize the severity of the blow which has deprived us of one of our most illustrious citizens, and especially by the Maryland Institute, whose labors he has shared and whose character he has contributed so largely to adorn, by the close and intimate relationship in which he stood towards us:

Resolved, That the members of the Maryland Institute receive with unmingled sorrow the sad intelligence of the death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, and that they tender to the family of the deceased their most sincere condolence in this heavy bereavement.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five of the members of this Institute be appointed in behalf of this body to take charge of the remains of our deceased brother, on their arrival in Baltimore, or at such point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as they may deem most convenient and proper, and that they be instructed to make such further arrangements as may be necessary to represent the feelings of the Institute on an occasion of so much sorrow, not only to its own members, but the whole community.

Resolved, That the presiding officer of this Institute be instructed to enclose a copy of these resolutions, together with the proceedings of this meeting, to the family of the deceased.

The paper having been read, WILLIAM H. YOUNG, Esq., arose and seconded the resolutions, and paid the following tribute to the lamented Arctic explorer :

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The announcement of the death of Dr. Kane, though not unexpected, comes, nevertheless, right home to all our hearts. I cannot at this moment call to memory the name of any one in all this broad land whose death would strike a chord so sympathetic or so universal as that of this young man. I know no name that has become so fondly familiar in the hearts and homes of the people as his. Admiration at the gallant story of his life, honor and applause for the noble discharge of duty, do not express the deeper feelings with which he was regarded. The affectionate esteem which usually attends only warm personal attachment can alone adequately represent the sentiment entertained for him by those who, though they knew not his person, responsively yielded their affections to the holy instincts of his inner life and nature. His high ambition, his noble zeal, his indomitable energy, were so blended with the honest frankness of his disposition, the tenderness of his love, the generous sympathy of his heart—and all so resplendent—and so enlisted in the success of the enterprises to which he had lent the fullness of his mind, as to distinguish a character to which his friends could desire nothing added. His name will ever be associated with that of Lady Franklin, and with her undying devotion and love. Unto the untiring hope and prayerful perseverance of that

noble English woman he seemed almost to have wedded himself. Cordial and tender were the sympathies that had grown up between them, and her widowed heart is yet to grieve over his untimely death as though another of her own best loved ones has been torn from her arms.

He devoted the early years of his manhood to danger, to toil and to suffering for a purpose almost hopeless, yet no man called him rash. He sacrificed fortune, health, and life itself that a very shadow might assume reality, and men looked on amazed yet admiring, silent yet exulting. Never did expedition leave the shores of its home blessed with so many prayers as those which followed the Arctic on her last voyage. Never did the public mind more anxiously wait for a result, or more ardently hope for its safety. And when those sent to their succor brought the brave crew back to their own land again, the world breathed freer for a while, and the universal heart uttered a prayer of thanksgiving.

And now but a brief year has passed, and we have met here to pay a last tribute to his memory, feebly to express our sense of the loss the world has sustained in his death, and to mingle our heartfelt sorrow with that which the brave and generous every where must feel at the event.

Dr. Kane has died early in manhood. His career though short, was eventful and memorable. Forbearance, devotion, sacrifice, submission to toil and the endurance of privation, were the features of his living, but heroic courage and dauntless energy gave crowning glories to his young life, and now bring hallowed memories to consecrate his early grave. His was an exalted and earnest nature, with an inborn right to immortality.

How greatly hath he achieved it ! Science had no worthier worshipper, humanity no more devoted spirit. Loyal to duty, he had genius to conceive and power to perform. Pure of heart, truthful and generous, the hearts of those around him gathered close to his. The humblest of the gallant crew who shared his fortunes through the long, frozen nights of Arctic winters, felt cheerier in his presence, and happier at the sound of his voice. He was unostentatious, and in his manner modest even as became the high behests of his great nature. The friends who knew him best, and the dear ones at home, forget the claims of his mere achievements in the love more precious which these golden qualities inspired. In more than one land his death shall be celebrated by throbbing breasts and tearful eyes ; and his memory shall be embalmed in the hearts of the good of both sexes, and of every age and of every clime.

The history of his brief life presents a bright example to his young countrymen—a beautiful memory for the grateful homage of his brothers in the service.

We could have wished that his enterprises had been crowned with fuller success—not, indeed for his fame's sake, for the glory of his name is secure—but to have made more complete his own happiness. But he heeds not these things now. He hath laid himself down with the brave to sleep. Death hath kissed him with lips colder than the north wind's breath. Life, with its behests and hopes, is over. He lives with the immortal dead.

The Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, a member of the Institute, then arose and gave an interesting account of his past official relations to the deceased. Mr. Kennedy said that he did not rise to speak with the idea of adding to the impressiveness of the occasion,

nor to the eloquence of the gentlemen who had preceded him ; but he felt that he could not permit the opportunity to pass without saying a single word of the late Dr. Kane. His feelings upon hearing of his death—feelings in common with those of the entire community impelled him to do this. He knew him intimately—as intimately, doubtless, as any person ; his official position drawing him into the closest intercourse with him when the expedition was first projected. He had seen him on his return from the first expedition with De Haven.

It was known to the gentlemen present that Mr. Grinnell, of New York, had projected the second expedition ; also that Mr. Peabody had contributed very materially to the fitting out of the enterprise ; nevertheless, much aid was required which neither of these liberal gentlemen could supply. There were certain *specific aids* required which the Navy Department could alone produce ; and it was while he (the speaker) was at the head of that department that he found an occasion to do for him all that Dr. Kane asked for, or could have required. That department had contributed many facilities towards the success of the perilous undertaking.

Whilst Dr. Kane was at Washington engaged in the work, Mr. Kennedy, upon witnessing such a constant and intense application of his powers, was obliged to interpose, and beg him, for his own sake, not to continue such undying, unwearied exertions, as they must certainly result in entire physical prostration, and thus unfit him for the great work which lay before him ; but to no purpose. Night and day the young and ardent explorer was bent upon nothing but the burning desire to go to the relief of Sir John Franklin.

It was at that time that Dr. Kane developed such an indomitable spirit, which rendered him equal to every emergency, and enabled him to grapple with the most perplexing difficulties. Indeed he had scarcely got permission from his physician to leave his bed before he had gone to New York, spread the sails of his little brig, and was off on his mission of benevolence.

Mr. Kennedy was fearful of the result—fearful that the fatigue and constant exposure consequent upon that errand would prove too great for his health. When Dr. Kane returned he wrote several letters to the speaker, and afterwards frequently called to see him for the purpose of consulting with him upon the subject of another expedition. *He was not satisfied with the last one.*

When Mr. Kennedy was about leaving this country on a visit to Europe, Dr. Kane told him to see Lady Franklin, and tell her that his health would hardly admit of his complying with her request. Mr. Kennedy, on returning home found Dr. Kane determined to see Lady Franklin in person, and he accordingly went to Europe. The fact was that the English Admiralty had tendered him the command of an English expedition to the Arctic regions, and Dr. Kane said to the speaker :—“Was there ever such a compliment paid to our officers? How, then, could I refuse?” He was perfectly convinced that Dr. Kane went to Europe for the purpose of accepting the offer, provided he could reconcile such an act with his friends at home.

The history of Dr. Kane was already written. He had fully determined to find out the problem of an open sea, and the result proved him to be right. His prophecies were found true, and it was through him that we now know that it exists. Not satisfied

with his own vision, he called to him one of his associates, that he might accompany him, saying: "I feel obliged to depend upon the evidence of another person to prove that the open sea is not a mere optical illusion."

He told Mr. Kennedy that Lady Franklin had written him, requesting him to make still another expedition in search of her long lost husband, but, said he, "*My mother objects*, and with me that is the heaviest obstacle in the way."

Dr. Kane was the subject of general remark in England and France; and when Mr. Kennedy was in the former country the officers of the admiralty gave him a number of charts, frankly telling him all the recent additions to them were made by Dr. Kane's expedition. Laying aside all other's, they attached more reliability to his own. They had accepted all observations as the basis of their reports, and they would prove the imperishable monuments of his renown and honor.

No man of the present day could be compared to the deceased. His gentleness, kindness and modesty of demeanor had endeared him to every one. Never was there a gentler spirit, and none more robust. He shrunk from no hardship; he combined the courtesy of Sidney with the ruggedness of Smith, and faithfully associated science with the romance of the seas. All his traits of character were heightened by the noble generosity which always proved him ready to assist a friend, and were calculated so much to excite the admiration of his fellow men.

But he had gone to a happier sphere; men so richly endowed as he was were not doomed to everlasting death. The memory of Dr. Kane would live so long as the pulse of man was animated by his breath.

After a few remarks from N. H. Thayer, Esq., the resolutions were adopted.

Upon motion the Mayor was then directed to appoint the committee of twenty-five, which he did.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, the chairman was added to the committee.

The following gentlemen compose the committee :

HON. JOSHUA VANSANT,

HON. JOHN P. KENNEDY,

JAMES M. ANDERSON,

JAMES MURRAY,

JNO. ROGERS,

WILLIAM H. YOUNG,

ADAM DENMEAD,

REVERDY JOHNSON,

JOHNS HOPKINS,

J. CRAWFORD NEILSON,

SAMUEL HINDES,

GEORGE A. DAVIS,

JNO. DUKEHART,

HUGH A. COOPER,

THOMAS TRIMBLE,

WILLIAM H. KEIGHLER,

WENDELL BOLLMAN,

T. M. CONRADT,

SAMUEL SANDS,

CAMPBELL MORFIT,

HUGH BOLTON,

LAWRENCE SANGSTON,

GEORGE W. ANDREWS,

ROBERT LESLIE,

D. L. BARTLETT.

Upon the motion of John Dukehart, Esq., the meeting then adjourned.

The City authorities of Baltimore took active measures to do honor to Dr. Kane, and to share in the public demonstrations. And during the whole progress of the remains through the Great Valley of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and of Virginia; and wherever it was expected they would be taken, there was a generous rivalry in efforts to express public and private regret for the loss of such a man.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 11th, the remains of Dr. Kane were, with great solemnity, removed from the Hall of the Maryland Institute, and conveyed with becoming accompaniment to the depot of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, under the immediate direction of the following named gentlemen :

HON. JOSHUA VANSANT,

JOHN DUKEHART,

HUGH A. COOPER,

THOMAS TRIMBLE,

JOHN RODGERS.

With them was the delegation from the Philadelphia Joint Committee of Arrangements. At Elkton, Md., a Committee from the Masonic Order, and the citizens of Wilmington, Del., were introduced to the delegation. This Committee consisted of the following named persons :

CAPT. GEORGE N. HOLLINS,

CHARLES STEWARD,

CHRISTIAN RAUCH,

DR. J. WHITE,

WILLIAM JORDAN,

J. S. VALENTINE,

D. W. BABE,

DR. JOHN SIMMS.

At Wilmington, Del., and at Chester, Pa., the stopping places of the cars, thousands of citizens were assembled to do honor to the deceased.

A hasty glance at the public proceedings of citizens and corporations of cities and States, on the occasion of the arrival of the remains of Dr. Kane, has been taken. No attempt has been made to record all; a volume would not contain them. It seemed sufficient to note the particular points at which it was necessary for the boats or cars containing the body of Dr. Kane, to rest, and to refer, in most cases generally, to the proceedings in reference to the distinguished dead.

But demonstrations of high respect were not limited to processions with the body. They were provided for wherever it was supposed the remains would pass, especially at Pittsburgh, in this State. In the legislature of the State, most appropriate and eloquent tributes were paid to the gifted son of Pennsylvania. In the legislature of New York, and of Massachusetts, and in almost all the Scientific Associations of the country, special action was had with regard to the eminent services and early death of Dr. Kane. As among the most touching memorials of deep affection and ineffaceable gratitude for the dead, may be cited the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the companions of Dr. Kane in his Arctic Expedition, which are subjoined:—

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMPANIONS OF DR. KANE.

The surviving members of the late Arctic Expedition, met at the La Pierre House, on Friday evening, for the purpose of taking such action as might be deemed appropriate in view of the regretted death of their late Commander, Dr. E. K. Kane.

The meeting was called to order by calling Dr. I. J. Hayes to the Chair, and appointing Mr. Amos Bonsall, Secretary. On calling the meeting to order, Dr. Hayes said, in explanation of their object in coming together,—

We little thought, comrades, when we so often spoke of the meetings we would have upon our return home, that the first would be to mourn the loss of our brave commander. Through dangers he has often led us. Again we are called to follow him; but the circumstances, how different! There we followed him

through paths forced over a trackless waste by his own energy. Now, Death is our pilot. It is hard to realize that he is indeed dead. He was one of those with whom you could scarcely associate the thought. But the tears of a sorrowing and grateful people assure us that it is too true. The bright star we have all so often seen just flickering on the verge of the horizon, has gone down. The frail force which held it to this earth is broken. That soul so strong, that body so weak, too much in antagonism long to remain together. Alas! we shall never know the one but by its influence upon our lives, nor see the other but by its impress upon our memories.

But I will not anticipate you. Let us show in some way unitedly, our appreciation of his services while living, and our sorrow at his death.

Mr. George Stephenson, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That we have received with pain the sad intelligence of the death of our late honored Commander, Elisha Kent Kane, and embrace this the earliest opportunity of unitedly expressing our sorrow.

Resolved, That while we join with our countrymen and the citizens of his native State in paying tribute to the memory of one who had already achieved so much for the world's good and the nation's glory—knowing him as we did well through scenes which try men's moral nature—our hearts mourn the loss of those high qualities which endeared him to us as captain, comrade and friend. We found him wise in council, clear in judgment, bold in danger, fearless in execution; ever alive to the calls of

humanity ; with a firm faith in the protecting care of an overruling Providence, which gave him moral power to rise above physical weakness, filled him at all times with cheerful hope, and imbued him with almost superhuman strength—and we hold his name in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That we do deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, knowing full well that great as is the loss to us of one possessing so many manly virtues, greater still must it be to those who held to him a nearer relation.

Resolved, That as the only means now left us of showing our respect for the memory that lingers sadly yet brightly with us, we will, in a body, follow his remains to their last resting place, in such position as may be assigned us by the Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to forward to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, signed by all the members.

The meeting then adjourned.

I. J. HAYES, *President*.

AMOS BONSALL, *Secretary*.

DEPUTATIONS FROM OTHER CITIES.

A committee of fourteen members from both branches of the Common Council of the City of New York, arrived in Philadelphia to manifest the sympathy of that city in the great loss, and her high appreciation of the services and character of Dr. Kane ; this delicate attention on the part of a sister city, was beautifully

consistent with the liberality of one of her distinguished citizens, to whom Dr. Kane was indebted for much encouragement and liberal contributions of means to undertake and accomplish his great Arctic expedition. These gentlemen, with the committees from other cities, were formally received by a sub-committee, and became the guests of the City of Philadelphia. Such was the expression of respect to Dr. Kane from all parts of the Union, such the proceedings in cities through which the remains of our townsman passed, such the voluntary, the spontaneous expression of regard for the services and memory of the good and great. And while these honors in other places were, to the passing body, thus distinguished, here in Philadelphia, where was his home in life, and where was prepared his resting place in death, the proper reception of the honorable deposit and the vigilant guard of the sacred remains ought to be followed by such public solemnities as would enable the authorities and people to express their sense of the respect paid to the memory of their townsman elsewhere, and the appreciation of the honor conferred on them by the heroic services of the deceased in the cause of science and philanthropy.

PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT COMMITTEE RESUMED.

The Committee, impressed with the importance of complete arrangements and the preservation of order in all the public proceedings deemed it necessary to make an early appointment of a Marshal, who should advise with them in the formation of a procession, and execute the plan adopted, and they unanimously selected PETER C. ELLMAKER, Esq., as Marshal in Chief, with authority to appoint Aids and Assistant Marshals.

From the many who hastened to offer their services as undertakers, the Committee selected for the duties of that place, Mr. WILLIAM H. MOORE.

With reference to military escort and guard of honor, the Committee adopted the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the offer of the services of the Artillery Corps of the Washington Greys, by Capt. THOMAS P. PARRY, be accepted—to act as a Guard of Honor on the occasion—if consistent with the arrangements of the Naval and Military authorities.

On motion of Mr. THOMAS, it was

Resolved, That if consistent with the orders of the commanding officer, the First City Troop of Cavalry, CAPT. JAMES, be invited to act as a body guard on the occasion of the reception of the remains of the late Dr. Kane, and escort the same to Independence Hall.

It was further *Resolved*, That the commanding officer of the First Division Pennsylvania Volunteers be requested to detail a brigade, to act as a military escort on the occasion, in addition to the companies mentioned in the foregoing resolutions ; and that all the officers of the Division not on duty be invited to attend the solemnities in uniform.

On learning that the remains of Dr. Kane had reached Baltimore, the Joint Committee of Arrangement dispatched a delegation from their number, to proceed to that city and accompany them hither, the remains to be still in the care of the Committee of Baltimore.

The Directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company promptly and generously offered every

facility for conveying the Committee to Baltimore and bringing thence the body of Dr. Kane and those who should attend upon it; and the kind offer having been thankfully accepted, the Directors placed two cars at the disposal of the Committee, who had declined accepting, as less sure and expeditious, the alternative of a "special train."

The remains of Dr. Kane were brought to the depot at the corner of Broad and Prime streets, at five o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, the 11th of March, accompanied by some members of the mourning family, and under the care of a committee consisting of the following named gentlemen, appointed by the Maryland Institute of Baltimore:

MESSRS. JOHN DUKEHART,

HUGH A. COOPER,

JOSHUA VANSANT.

JOHN RODGERS,

THOMAS TRIMBLE,

The Joint Committee proceeded to the depot to meet the remains, and they caused them to be taken thence and conveyed to the Hall of Independence, in the following order:

OFFICERS OF THE POLICE.

FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS OF POLICE.

WASHINGTON GREYS—CAPT. PARRY.

BAND.

THE FIRST CITY TROOP—CAPT. JAMES—*acting as Guard of Honor.*

POLICE.

TROOP.

HEARSE.

TROOP.

POLICE.

CITY TROOP.

COMPANIONS OF DR. KANE IN THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

COMMITTEE OF CITY COUNCILS.

COMMITTEE FROM MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

COMMITTEE FROM CINCINNATI.

COMMITTEES OF VARIOUS BODIES, FROM WILMINGTON AND OTHER
PLACES.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE TOWN MEETING.

THE COMMITTEE FROM THE CORN EXCHANGE.

A BODY OF THE CITY POLICE CONSISTING OF SEVERAL HUNDRED
MEN, DETAILED BY THE MAYOR.

The body of Dr. Kane thus escorted, was placed in the Hall of Independence, the coffin resting on a pedestal and covered with a pall, and overlaid with the flag of the United States.

The committee were indebted to Mr. PETER MACKENZIE, for many splendid wreaths formed of the choicest flowers, decorating the covering of the remains.

When the coffin was properly disposed in the Hall, Mr. DUKE-HART, the Chairman of the delegation who attended the remains from Baltimore, resigned to the Philadelphia Committee the solemn charge, remarking :

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—In behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, I am now to deliver to your charge the remains of our late deceased fellow member, the late Elisha Kent Kane. I commit to you his remains in his native city—in his native State—in the Hall consecrated to the cause of liberty—in this Hall which may be

truly termed the Mecca of all those who first promulgated the great truth that man was constituted for self-government.

I surrender to you, in his native city, the remains of our late brother, I may be permitted to say it is with deep regret, and that you cannot exclusively call him yours. We felt, whilst he was with us—whilst he was in our city, that we bestowed all the attention that was possible for us to do. Although this is his native city, and his native State, his fame extends throughout the civilized world. In the icy regions where he sacrificed himself in the cause of humanity, even the wild Esquimaux will hand down from father to son, the name of the deceased. Time will never obliterate the name of one who administered so much to their comfort, while himself suffering so much for the cause of humanity and science. Permit me now, gentlemen, on behalf of the city and of the citizens of Baltimore, in this Hall, consecrated to liberty, to commit to your charge the remains of Elisha Kent Kane, who sacrificed his life in the cause of humanity.

Mr. CHANDLER as Chairman of the Joint Committee of Arrangements, received the sacred deposit with the following remarks :

In the name of the corporation and citizens of Philadelphia, I receive from your committee these precious remains, and in their name I thank you and those whom you represent for the honors you have conferred upon one who has so honored his native city. While we know that it was from your abilities to appreciate excellence that you have distinguished yourselves by munificent consideration of the great departed, we, as Philadelphians, feel

that while our city enjoys a reflected lustre from the fame of our townsman, we must assume the obligations which your generous attentions create.

You have brought back to us the mortal remains of one who has achieved early immortality, and he returns in the fulfilment of the alternative of the Spartan mother's direction to her son, "if not *behind*, at least *upon* his shield." Nay, more, a Christian mother's cares are rewarded and her hopes more than realized in the life of a son devoted to science and philanthropy, and in that death whose hopes took hold on eternity.

Renewing to you the assurance of profound gratitude for the honors conferred upon these remains in your city, and augmented by your presence here, this committee receive the sacred trust, and will watch over the body until it reaches its final resting place in the grave.

Mr. CHANDLER then placed the remains under the care of the company of Washington Greys who had volunteered to act as a guard of honor, and addressing Capt. PARRY, their Commander, he said—

Captain PARRY, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, I now announce to you that they have determined to place under your guard the remains of one so cherished by us all, as a Philadelphian and a philanthropist. We trust that you will exercise a strict guardianship during the night, and restore to the Committee the sacred trust which has been confided to your charge.

To which Captain PARRY replied :

"I assure you, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the corps which I

have the honor to command, and which you have selected for the guardianship of the remains of the lamented Dr. Kane, that we are proud to accept your commission, and I need not say, on my own part, that I reply to you with all the emotion which may become a man. We will vigilantly guard the remains during the night, and return them to you in the morning as pure and unsullied as when we received them."

On Wednesday evening and on Thursday morning, many hundred citizens were admitted to the Hall of Independence. At 10 o'clock Captain PARRY and his Company were relieved from further duties as a guard of honor. Captain PARRY in a few appropriate remarks resigned his charge, and received from Mr. CUYLER the thanks of the Committee for the services which he and his corps had rendered. A splendid wreath of costly flowers was presented to the committee accompanied by the subjoined note :

"TO THE MEMORY OF DR. E. K. KANE."

FROM TWO LADIES.

These were deposited on the coffin with the rich offering of Mr. MACKENZIE before noticed.

At noon precisely, the Military under Brigadier General GEORGE CADWALADER, having been formed on Walnut street, Chief Marshal ELLMAKER, proceeded with his Aids and Assistant Marshals, to form the funeral procession according to the programme which had been adopted by the Committee of Arrangements.

The coffin was borne by a detachment of seamen of the United

States Navy, from the Hall of Independence down the centre walk of Independence square to Walnut street, where it was received with appropriate honors by the military, and was then placed upon the funeral car prepared expressly for the occasion, twelve feet in length and five in breadth, setting on low wheels concealed by the rich drapery suspending from the side of the car. On the four corners were upright spears with golden heads, and around these were entwined the American, the British, the Spanish, and the Danish flags, craped. Above the centre of the car was a dome of black cloth with white stripes, and from the canopy extended bands attached to the top of the spears at the four corners.

The dome was ornamented with white stars, and trimmed with white cord. The inside of the canopy was lined with white silk. The coffin being placed in the centre of the car, the American flag was thrown around it, and the garlands of flowers and the sword of the deceased were placed gracefully on the bier. The car was drawn by six black horses, each being attended by a groom appropriately attired.

FIRST DIVISION.

This division was headed by a strong body of police detailed by the Mayor to secure an unobstructed path to the cortege. The body was headed by the High Constables of the city, and although the route of procession, covering a large extent of the central portion of the city, was densely packed with spectators, universal order prevailed. The police were also distributed along the line of the procession.

The Military escort, consisting of the First Brigade, made an exceedingly credible and imposing display. The Brigade comprised the following companies:—Squadron Cavalry, T. C. JAMES; 1st City Troop, Capt, JAMES; 1st City Cavalry, Capt. BAKER; Artillery Battallion, Lieut. Col. BILES, Commandant; Washington Greys, Capt. PARRY; Philadelphia Greys, Capt. RUSH; Cadwalader Greys, Capt. BREECE; National Artillery, Captain MURPHY.

1st Regiment Infantry, Col. Wm. D. LEWIS, Jr., Commandant—State Fencibles, Capt. PAGE; Washington Blues, Capt. GOSLINE; National Guards, Capt. LYLE; Independent Greys, Capt. BRACELAND; Independent Guards, Capt. CROMLEY; Washington Guards, Capt. WAGNER.

SECOND DIVISION

Was preceded by WILLIAM H. MOORE, undertaker. Then followed the Funeral Car and procession, in the following order:

GUARD OF HONOR. 1st Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.	Pall Bearers.	HEARSE.	Pall Bearers.	GUARD OF HONOR. 1st Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.
	GOVERNOR POLLOCK,		SAMUEL GRANT, Esq.,	
	HON. HORACE BINNEY,		HENRY GRINNELL,	
	COMMODORE STEWART,		COMMODORE READ,	
	MAJOR C. J. BIDDLE,		DOCTOR DILLARD, U. S. A.,	
	BISHOP POTTER,		REV. H. A. BOARDMAN,	
	CHIEF JUSTICE LEWIS,		PROF. HUGH L. HODGE,	
	DOCTOR DUNGLISON,		WM. B. REED, Esq.	
	J. B. BROWN, Esq.,			

COMRADES OF THE DECEASED IN THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

COMMITTEE OF THE AUTHORITIES AND CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.
COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

REVEREND CLERGY OF THE CITY.

MAYOR AND RECORDER.

HEADS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

OFFICERS OF COUNCILS.

PRESIDENTS OF SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS.

SELECT COUNCIL.

COMMON COUNCIL.

EX-MEMBERS OF SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS.

ALDERMEN OF THE CITY.

DEPUTIES AND CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE
CITY.

REPORTERS OF THE PRESS.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

THE SOCIETIES OF THE SONS OF ST. GEORGE AND ALBION.

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, THE ST. ANDREW'S AND SCOTS THISTLE
SOCIETIES.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE
CORPS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER DIS-
TINGUISHED STRANGERS.

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COURTS.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL
SOCIETY.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL
SCIENCES.

WARDENS OF THE PORT.

The remainder of the Division paraded in the following order:

THIRD DIVISION.

MARSHAL OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HIS DEPUTIES AND ASSISTANTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

COLLECTOR, NAVAL OFFICER AND SURVEYOR OF THE PORT, POST-MASTER, AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

DIRECTOR AND TREASURER, OFFICERS AND WORKMEN OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

MEMBERS AND EX-MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

HIGH SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY, AND OTHER CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

PHYSICIANS.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.

OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA NOT ON DUTY.

FOURTH DIVISION,

Marchant Col. J. R. Snowden

MEDICAL FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MEDICAL FACULTY, THE GRADUATING CLASS, AND THE STUDENTS OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS OF OTHER MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS AND UNDER GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF GIRARD COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL AND FACULTY OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.

CONTROLLERS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

FIFTH DIVISION.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

I. O. of O. F.

YOUNG MEN'S AMERICAN CLUB.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.

SIXTH DIVISION.

CITIZENS.

POLICE.

The procession which moved up Walnut street to Seventeenth street, up Seventeenth to Arch, and down Arch to Seventh street, terminated at the Second Presbyterian Church, North Seventh street; and, as it was impossible for any considerable proportion of the procession to obtain admittance to the Church, the public demonstration was considered as terminating on the arrival at this place. The remains were then taken from the hearse and conveyed through the south gate of the enclosure, to the elevation in front of the Church, and while they lay in that position, with the pall bearers formed in a semi circle in the rear, the whole procession passed uncovered down Seventh street, in view of the coffin. Few scenes have ever been presented of more solemn grandeur. The body then was conveyed into the Church, accompanied on each side by the pall bearers, and followed by the companions of Dr. Kane in the Arctic Expedition, the Committee of Arrangement, the Councils of the City,

the Committees from other cities, the Officers of the Navy, and other citizens.

The exercises in the Church commenced with the singing of an anthem from Mozart: "I Heard a Voice from Heaven."

Then came the following beautiful and impressive invocation, delivered by the Rev. Mr. WADSWORTH:

"Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty! The sinless and adoring seraphims veil their faces and cry, Holy! We are worms of the dust, sinful, miserable, unworthy, and to us Thou art ever terrible in the glory of Thy holiness, Thou, who hast Thy way in the whirlwind, and around whose feet are thick clouds and darkness. And now, more than is Thy wont, Thou seemest terrible to us in Thy forthgoings in judgment. We lift the eye, and behold a Throne set in the Heavens, and out of it proceed lightnings, and thunderings, and voices; and before it the pestilence and burning coals at its feet, and the smile seems gone from Thine awful face; and Thou seemest wroth with us, and Thou art terrible in Thine anger. Death! death, has cast its shadow on us, and this, Thy glorious Temple; this Bethel where the Heavenly ladder lifts; this altar, side where the Shechina dwells, this blessed Father's House, where we have met Thy Sabbath smiles, alas! it is darkened now into a house of mourning. We are smitten, we are afflicted; the spirit wounded; the heart broken. One we loved; one we honored; one, it may be, too dear to our affections; one we parted with in fond hope, has come again to our sanctuary, the eye closed, the heart pulseless; and we stand by Thine holy altar stricken, terrified, in the awful presence of God and Death.

We think of Thee, and are afraid. Oh, Thou Almighty! Thy ways are fearful. We are on the water, and the night is dark, and the poor bark is tempest-tossed, and even the form of the Redeemer, walking the billows, seems phantom-like and dreadful, as it were a Spirit, and we stand back fearful and trembling from Thine awful path, Thou God of chastening; and yet, into Thy presence, Oh, our God, we come for comforting. Amid all Thy stern and terrible manifestations, we know Thou art merciful. With clouds and darkness around Thee, and the pestilence, and the burning coals at Thy feet, Thou art still our Father, our Heavenly Father. Father, pitiful of Thy children; the bruised reed not breaking it; the smoking flax not quenching it. Thy glorious titles are, Father, Redeemer, Comforter, and there is no sorrow Thou canst not take away; no storm Thou canst not still; no Marah in the wilderness, Thou canst not make sweet as the living water.

And in this, our hour of chastening, we come to Thee for comfort. We have no where else to go. The world can not comfort us. The glory of man seems a fading flower; and the voices of earth seem mournful in the shadow of the grave. But Thou canst comfort; and we come to Thee in trustful love and faith. We come to sit at Thy feet; to look up into Thy face; to cast ourselves, stricken and sorrowful, into Thy gentle arms. Father, our Father! look upon us mercifully. Thou knowest where the thorn pierces. Oh, lift the load from the wounded heart, Oh, bind up tenderly the wounded spirit.

We are here in Thy Temple, where Thy voice is heard. Speak to us, Oh, Thou Eternal One, gently, tenderly, lovingly. Speak the words which man cannot utter; the words of eternal

life. Tell us of the Resurrection, the Immortality, the Heaven. Make us to believe, that though this dear eye is shrouded, this dear heart cold in death, yet the beloved spirit that made the eye to sparkle, and the heart to bound, lives still, *lives still!* Thanks, thanks, for the hopes so glorious, so full of eternal life, that cluster around this shrouded dust, hopes that our beloved one is even now more than conqueror through that Redeemer who died for him. Oh, give fuller power to our faith. Father, Heavenly Father! utter with Thy glorious voice Thine own glorious oracles. Speak to us of the Resurrection and the Life. Tell us of the gates of pearl, and the trees of life in the midst of the garden; of the palms and white robes, and songs of victory; of the thrones of power, and the diadems of splendor; of the places prepared in the House of many mansions; “and the far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.” Father, our Heavenly Father! we are listening for Thy blessed voice. Oh, speak to us! Speak to us gently, joyfully, till faith grows strong in our stricken spirits; so that time seeming the vapor, and eternity the reality, we may look not down upon this sleeping dust, saying, farewell, but the rather upward to the risen Spirit in the firmament, saying—All hail! redeemed one. Oh, comfort us, Thou Heavenly Comforter; Thou merciful Saviour, in whom, “whosoever liveth and believeth, shall never die.” Thou Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, fill our stricken hearts with Thine own glorious grace, so that we may go forth as Mary, to find the grave of our beloved, lustrous with the vision of angel, and write over it no sadder words than these, “Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord,” whilst our song of triumphant faith, begun here in tears,

shall go on in Eternity, "unto Him who loved us, and washed us in His own blood, and hath made us Kings and Priests unto God and His Father," be glory and honor forever and ever. Amen.

The same Divine also read the selection—

"I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," &c.

The hymn, "Hark to the Solemn Bell," was then sung by the choir.

The Rev. CHARLES W. SHIELDS, Pastor of the Church, then delivered the following

Funeral Discourse.

It is a noble instinct which prompts us to honour the dead. Humanity joins with religion in suppressing all earthly distinctions and passions at the mouth of the tomb. The mansion may be envied, the hovel may be scorned, but the grave is alike revered, whether it be adorned with sculptured marble or decked with a simple flower.

It would seem that in the mortal remains of a fellow creature we respect a fate that we know must soon be our own, and conscious of the worth of a soul, would do homage even to the ruined temple in which it was enshrined.

But when the object of such feelings concentrates in himself the best traits of our nature, and has been conducted by Providence to an eminence from which he illustrates them in the view

of multitudes, the ordinary cold respect warms to admiration, and melts into love. We behold the image of our common humanity reflected and magnified in him as a cherished ideal. Death, which makes sacred every thing it touches, throws a mild halo around his memory, and we hasten to bring to his grave—all that we now have to give—the poor tribute of our praises and tears.

We are assembled, my friends, to perform such comely, though sad, duties in honour of a man who, within the short life-time of thirty-five years, under the combined impulses of humanity and science, has traversed nearly the whole of the planet in its most inaccessible places; has gathered here and there a laurel from every walk of physical research in which he strayed; has gone into the thick of perilous adventure, abstracting in the spirit of philosophy, yet seeing and loving in the spirit of poesy; has returned to invest the very story of his escape with the charms of literature and art; and dying at length in the morning of his fame, is now lamented, with mingled affection and pride, by his country and the world.

Death discloses the human estimate of character. That mournful pageant which for days past has been wending its way hither, across the solemn main, along our mighty rivers, through cities clad in habiliments of grief, with the learned, the noble, and the good mingling in its train, is but the honest tribute of hearts that could have no motives but respect and love. To us belongs the sad privilege of at length closing the national obsequies in his native city, and at the grave of his kindred. Fittingly we have suffered his honored remains to repose a few pensive hours at the shrine where patriotism gathers its fairest

memories and choicest honours. Now, at last, we bear them—thankful to the Providence by which they have been preserved from mishap and peril—to the sacred altar at which he was reared.

I do not forget, my friends, the severer solemnities of the place and Presence. I remind you of their claim. How empty the applause of mortals as vaunted in the ear of Heaven! How idle the distinctions among creatures involved in a common insignificance by death and sin! What a mockery the flimsy shows with which we cover up the realities of judgment and eternity! The thought may well temper the pride of our grief—yet it need not staunch its flow. No: I should but feel that the goodness of that God, by whose munificent hand his creature was endowed, had been wronged, did we not pause to reflect awhile upon his virtues, and drop some manly and Christian tears over his early grave.

Elisha Kent Kane—a name now to be pronounced in the simple dignity of history—was bred in the lap of science and trained in the school of peril, that he might consecrate himself to a philanthropic purpose, to which, so young, he has fallen a martyr. The story of his life is already a fire-side tale. Multitudes, in admiring fancy, have retraced its footprints. Now, that that brief career is closed in death, we recur to it with a mournful fondness, from the daring exploits which formed the pastime of his youth, to the graver tasks to which he brought his developed manhood. Though born to ease and elegance, when but a young student, used to academic tastes and honours, we see him breaking away from the refinements of life into the rough paths of privation and danger. Through distant and varied regions, we follow him in his pursuit of scientific dis-

covery and adventure. On the borders of China—within the unexplored depths of the crater of Luzon—in India and Ceylon—in the islands of the Pacific—by the sources of the Nile—amid the frowning sphinxes of Egypt, and the classic ruins of Greece—along the fevered coast of Africa—on the embattled plains of Mexico—we behold him everywhere blending the enthusiasm of the scholar with the daring of the soldier and the research of the man of science.

Yet these were but the preparatory trials through which Providence was leading him to an object worthy his matured powers and noblest aims. Suddenly he becomes a centre of universal interest. With the prayers and hopes of his country following after him, he disappears from the abodes of men, on a pilgrimage of patience and love, into the icy solitudes of the North. Within the shadow of two sunless winters his fate is wrapt from our view. At length, like one come back from another world, he returns to thrill us with the marvels of his escape, and transport us, by his graphic pen, into scenes we scarcely realize as belonging to the earth we inhabit. All classes are penetrated and touched by the story so simply, so modestly, so eloquently told. The nation takes him to its heart with patriotic pride. In hopeful fancy, a still brighter career is pictured before him; when alas! the vision, while yet it dazzles, dissolves in tears. We awake to the sense of a loss which no cotemporary, at his age, could occasion.

Of that loss let us not here attempt too studious an estimate. These sad solemnities may simply point us to the more moral qualities and actions, in view of which every bereavement most deeply affects us.

As a votary of science, he will indeed receive fitting tributes. There will not be wanting those who shall do justice to that ardent thirst for truth, which in him amounted to one of the controlling passions; to that intellect so severe in induction, yet sagacious in conjecture; and to those contributions, so various and valuable, to the existing stock of human knowledge. But his memory will not be cherished alone in philosophic minds. His is not a name to be honoured only within the privileged circles of the learned. There is for him another laurel, greener even than that which science wreathes for her most gifted sons. He is endeared to the popular heart as its chosen ideal of the finest sentiment that adorns our earthly nature.

Philanthropy, considered as among things which are lovely and of good report, is the flower of human virtue. Of all the passions that have their root in the soil of this present life there is none which, when elevated into a conscious duty, is so disinterested and pure. In the domestic affections, there is something of mere blind instinct; in friendship, there is the limit of congeniality; in patriotism, there are the restrictions of local attachment and national antipathy; but in that love of race which seeks its object in man as man, of whatever kindred, creed, or clime, earthly morality appears divested of the last dross of selfishness, and challenges our highest admiration and praise.

Providence, who governs the world by ideas, selects the fit occasions and men for their illustration. In an age when philanthropic sentiments, through the extension of Christianity and civilization, are on the increase, a fit occasion for their display is offered in the peril of a bold explorer, for whose rescue a cry of

anguished affection rings in the ears of the nations ; and the man found adequate to that occasion is he whose death we mourn.

If there was every thing congruous in the scene of the achievement,—laid, as it was, in those distant regions where the lines of geography converge beyond all the local distinctions that divide and separate man from his fellow, and among rigors of cold and darkness, and disease and famine, that would task to their utmost the powers of human endurance—not less suited was the actor who was to enter upon that scene and enrich the world with such a lesson of heroic beneficence. Himself of a country estranged from that of the imperilled explorers, the simple act of assuming the task of their rescue was a beautiful tribute to the sentiment of national amity ; while, as his warrant for undertaking it, he seemed lacking in no single qualification. To a scientific education and the experience of a cosmopolite, he joined an assemblage of moral qualities so rich in their separate excellence, and so rare in their combination, it is difficult to effect their analysis.

Conspicuous among them was that elementary virtue in every philanthropic mission, an exalted yet minute *benevolence*. It was the crowning charm of his character, and a controlling motive in his perilous enterprise. Other promptings indeed there were, neither suppressed, nor in themselves to be depreciated. That passion for adventure, that love of science, that generous ambition, which stimulated his youthful exploits, appear now under the check and guidance of a still nobler impulse. It is his sympathy with the lost and suffering, and the duteous conviction that it may lie in his power to liberate them from their icy dungeon, which thrill his heart and nerve him to his hardy task.

In his avowed aim, the interests of geography were to be subordinate to the claims of humanity. And neither the entreaties of affection, nor the imperilling of a fame, which to a less modest spirit would have seemed too precious to hazard, could swerve him from the generous purpose.

And yet this was not a benevolence which could exhaust itself in any mere dazzling, visionary project. It was as practical as it was comprehensive. It could descend to all the minutiae of personal kindness, and gracefully disguise itself even in the most menial offices. When defeated in its great object, and forced to resign the proud hope of a philanthropist, it turns to lavish itself on his suffering comrades, whom he leads almost to forget the commander in the friend. With unselfish assiduity and cheerful patience he devotes himself as a nurse and counsellor to relieve their wants, and buoy them up under the most appalling misfortunes; and, in those still darker seasons, when the expedition is threatened with disorganization, conquers them, not less by kindness than by address. Does a party withdraw from him under opposite counsels, they are assured, in the event of their return, of "a brother's welcome." Is tidings brought him that a portion of the little band are forced to halt, he knows not where in the snowy desert, he is off through the midnight cold for their rescue, and finds his reward in the touching assurance, "They knew that he would come." In sickness he tends them like a brother, and at death drops a tear of manly sensibility in their graves. Even the wretched savages, who might be supposed to have forfeited the claim, share in his kindly attentions; and it is almost with a touch of tenderness that he parts from them at last, as "children of the same Creator."

This lovely trait it is which forms the secret of much of that enthusiasm his name elicits, and deepens the universal sorrow with which he is lamented. His was a character which, as it spontaneously disclosed itself through his writings, attracted all the warmth of personal friendship even in the absence of personal acquaintance. At many a fireside where his face was never seen, he is mentioned in terms of affectionate admiration. Thousands, who know nothing of the winning gentleness of his manners, feel now that they have lost a friend. To such greatness the world does not yield the tribute of a cold respect, but the deep and fervid homage of the heart.

In a cause of humanity like that which he had espoused, we feel that something more was needed than the diffuse and aimless philanthropy which is loud in panegyric upon human nature, while it disdains the details of practical well-doing; and when in connection with such high, benevolent purpose, we find a native goodness of heart disclosing such constant self-sacrifice, we are at no loss to recognize his vocation.

Then, as the fitting support of this noble quality, there was also the stauncher, but not less requisite virtue of an indomitable *energy*. It was the iron column, around whose capital that delicate lily-work was woven. His was not a benevolence which must waste itself in mere sentiment, for want of a power of endurance adequate to support it through hardship and peril. In that slight physical frame, suggestive only of refined culture and intellectual grace, there dwelt a sturdy force of will, which no combination of material terrors seemed to appall, and, by a sort of magnetic impulse, subjected all inferior spirits to its control. It was the calm power of reason and duty asserting their superiority over

mere brute courage, and compelling the instinctive homage of Herculean strength and prowess.

With what firm yet conscientious resolve does he quell the rising symptoms of rebellion which threaten to add the horrors of mutiny to those of famine and disease! And all through that stern battle with Nature in her most savage haunts, how he ever seems to turn his mild front toward her frowning face, if in piteous appealing, yet not less in fixed resignation!

We instinctively exult in every triumph of mind over matter, in every fresh aggression of art upon nature, and cannot but feel, even while touched by their sufferings, a generous pride in those who enlarge our ideas of human endurance, and strengthen our faith in moral as distinguished from material power. But when such intrepidity and fortitude are displayed in the pursuit of lofty, unselfish aims, it is as if we saw the olden romance of chivalry, returning in a practical age, to enlist the hardest virtues in the service of the gentlest and purest charities. The heart must applaud in the midst of its pity, and smiles an approval even through its tears.

But if in the conduct of that heroic enterprise, benevolence appeared supported by energy and patience, so, too, was it equipped with a most marvellous *practical tact*. He brought to his task not merely the resources of acquired skill, but a native power of adapting himself to emergencies, and a fertility in devising expedients, which no occasion ever seemed to baffle. Immured in a dreadful seclusion, where the combined terrors of nature forced him into all the closer contact with the passions of man, he not only rose, by his energy, superior to them both, but, by his ready executive talent, converted each to his ministry.

Circumstances, which would have whelmed ordinary minds in helpless bewilderment, appeared only to enhance his self-collection and develope his versatile genius. Whether he had to deal with the humors of a sick and desponding crew, or to provide subsistence and amusement in the midst of a lifeless solitude, or to snatch the flower of opportunity at the dizzy brink of peril—in every form of crisis, he displayed the same keen perception of surrounding realities, with the same quick and nice adjustment of himself to their demands. Even the wild inmates of that icy world, from the mere stupid wonder with which at first they regarded his imported marvels of civilization, were, at length, forced to descend to a genuine respect and love, as they saw him outwitting their experience by his ingenuity and competing with them in the practice of their own rude, stoical virtues.

We love goodness; we admire courage; but when both are found armed for practice with an adaptive faculty which was as the skill of a strong hand that drew its pulse from a warm heart, there is nothing left us but to wonder at a combination so symmetrical and rare. From our contemplation of the man, we revert to the occasion to which he is to be adjusted; and as we picture the genius of philanthropy leading forth her trained votary after a perilous prize which has been planted sheer beyond the boundaries of all local jealousy and pride, and at the magnetic centre of a universal sympathy—we know not whether more to admire the fitness of the scene to the actor, or of the actor to the scene. So does Providence, with poetical rectitude, arrange the drama of a good deed.

To such more sterling qualities were joined the graces of an affluent *cheerfulness*, that never deserted him in the darkest hours—a

delicate and capricious *humor*, glancing among the most rugged realities like the sunshine upon the rocks—and, above all, that invariable stamp of true greatness, a beautiful *modesty*, ever sufficiently content with itself to be above the necessity of pretension. These were like the ornaments of a Grecian building, which, though they may not enter into the effect of the outline, are found to impart to it, the more nearly it is surveyed, all the grace and finish of the most exquisite sculpture.

And yet, strong and fair as were the proportions of that character in its more conspicuous aspects, we should still have been disappointed did we not find, albeit hidden deep beneath them, a firm basis of *religious sentiment*. For all serious and thoughtful minds this is the purest charm of those graphic volumes in which he has recorded the story of his wonderful escapes and deliverances. There is everywhere shining through its pages a chastened spirit, too familiar with human weakness to overlook a Providence in his trials, and too conscious of human insignificance to disdain its recognition. Now, in his lighter, more pensive moods, we see it rising, on the wing of a devout fancy, into that region where piety becomes also poetry :

“I have trodden the deck and the floes, when the life of earth seemed suspended, its movements, its sounds, its colorings, its companionships; and as I looked on the radiant hemisphere, circling above me, as if rendering worship to the unseen Centre of light, I have ejaculated in humility of spirit, ‘Lord, what is man, that thou art mindful of him?’ ”

Again, in graver emergencies, it appears as a habitual resource, to which he has come in conscious dependence :

“A trust, based on experience as well as on promises, buoyed

me up at the worst of times. Call it fatalism, as you ignorantly may, there is that in the story of every eventful life which teaches the inefficiency of human means, and the present control of a Supreme Agency. See how often relief has come at the moment of extremity, in forms strangely unsought, almost at the time unwelcome ; see, still more, how the back has been strengthened to its increased burdens, and the heart cheered by some conscious influence of an unseen Power."

And at length, we find it settling into that assurance which belongs to an experienced faith and hope :

"I never doubted for an instant, that the same Providence which had guarded us through the long darkness of winter was still watching over us for good, and that it was yet in reserve for us—for some ; I dared not hope for all—to bear back the tidings of our rescue to a Christian land."

Those Arctic Sabbaths were "full of sober thought and wise resolve." We hear no profane oath vaunting itself from that little ice-bound islet of human life, where man has been thrown so helplessly into the hands of God ; but rather, in its stead, murmured amid the wild uproar of the storm, that daily prayer, "Lord, accept our thanks, and restore us to our homes." And when, at length, that prayer is graciously answered, it is the same spirit which brings him—whither now, alas ! can only be brought these poor remains—under the devout impulse, "I will pay my vows unto the Lord in the presence of all his people." Let us believe that a faith which supported him through trials worse than death, did not fail him when death itself came.

Into that last tender scene both religion and delicacy alike forbid that we should too curiously intrude. Affection will prize it's

melancholy, though sweet reminiscences, long after the more public grief has subsided. Enough only of the veil may be drawn to admit us to a privileged sympathy.

The disease by which Dr. Kane was prostrated, was that terrible scourge of Arctic life, some seeds of which remained in his system on his return, but were afterwards developed and aggravated by the exhausting literary labors incident to the narrative of the expedition. Entirely under-estimating those labors, (of which but few of us are prepared to form an adequate conception,) he was quite too thoughtless of the claims of a body he had so long been accustomed to subject to his purpose, and only awoke to a discovery of the error when it was too late. With this melancholy conviction, he announced the completion of the work to a friend in the modest and touching sentence, "The book, poor as it is, has been my coffin."

He left the country under a presentiment that he should never return. For the first time in his life departure is shaded with foreboding. It was, indeed, an alarming symptom to find that iron nerve, which hitherto had sustained him under shocks apparently not less severe, thus beginning to falter. Yet it will enhance the interest that now gathers around his memory to learn that even then the great purpose of his life he had not wholly abandoned, but, in spite of the most serious entreaties, was already projecting another Arctic expedition of research and rescue. This object of his visit he was not destined to mature. Neither was it to be his privilege to enjoy the honors that awaited him. Successive and more virulent attacks of disease oblige him to recur to the last resorts of the invalid. In hope of repairing the wounds inflicted by the fierce rigors of the North,

he is borne to the more genial South, where, at length, beneath its ardent skies, and amidst its fragrant airs, supported by the ministries of love and the consolations of religion, his life drew gently to a close.

In the near approach of death he was tranquil and composed. With too little strength either to support or indicate any thing of rapture, he was yet sufficiently conscious of his condition to perform some last acts befitting the solemn emergency. In reference to those whom he conceived to have deeply injured him, he expressed his cordial forgiveness. To each of the watching group around him his hand is given in the fond pressure of a final parting; and then, as if sensible that his ties to earth are loosening, he seeks consolation from the requested reading of such Scripture sentences as had been the favorite theme of his thoughtful hours.

Now he hears those soothing beatitudes which fell from the lips of the Man of Sorrows in successive benediction. Then he will have repeated to him that sweet, sacred pastoral—

“The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me: Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me.”

At length are recited the consolatory words with which the Saviour took leave of his weeping disciples:

“Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.”

And at last in the midst of this comforting recital, he is seen to expire—so gently that the reading still proceeds some moments after other watchers have become aware that he is already beyond the reach of any mortal voice. Thus, in charity with all mankind, and with words of the Redeemer in his ear, conveyed by tones the most familiar and beloved on earth, his spirit passed from the world of men.

The heart refuses to deal with such a reality. Death never seems so much a usurper on the domain of life as at the grave of the young and the gifted. In fancy we strive to complete that brilliant fragment of a history so abruptly ended. We are carried forward into the future, in an effort to picture all that he might have been to his country and the world, until drawn back again by these sad shows of our loss and sorrow, we pronounce nothing so visionary as this fleeting life, and nothing so empty as human glory. And thus is it ever the same trite lesson we learn at each new-made grave. There was never any human life so complete it could be finished on earth. There was never any human spirit so gifted it could accomplish its destiny here. The most illustrious actions, the most varied attainments, the most disciplined virtues are, at best, but crude, elementary trials of a novitiate state. Could we follow the regenerate spirit as it emerges from its earthly pupilage; could we trace its career from scene to scene of expanding effort and from accession to accession in knowledge, love, and joy; could we pause with it at length, on some far distant peak of high attainment, whence as in retrospective fancy, it looks back upon rolling worlds with their changing climates and histories—how would the science, the philanthropy, the heroism of this vanishing life, have dwindled

away to the merest playthings, the mimic smiles and tears, of the childhood of our immortality! Let the chaplet be woven, let the banner be shrouded, let the dirge be wailed, and, with fair, fond pageantry, let earth be rendered back to its kindred earth; but we shall not have soared to the highest moral of the elegiac spectacle, until from that eternity which lies beyond this tomb of blighted hope and buried glory, we return to write upon it; This also is vanity!

Alas! the hand of the victor drops in death at the moment it is extended to grasp the laurel.

After the offering of a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, the beautiful and appropriate "Solo," composed by Dr. Calcott, was sung by Prof. T. Bishop, with striking effect, as follows:

Forgive blest shade, the tributary tear,
That mourns thy exit from a world like this;
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,
And stayed thy progress to the seat of bliss.

No more confined to grov'ling scenes of night,
No more a tenant pent in mortal clay;
Now we would rather hail thy glorious flight,
And trace thy journey to the realms of day.

The dirge, "Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb," was then performed, and after a benediction by Rev. Mr. Shields, the large congregation commenced to disperse.

The imposing public demonstration necessarily terminated with the dismissal of the military escort and the civic societies at the church, and the subsequent solemnities were in some degree of a private character. Yet the Joint Committee considered that

their appointment included directions to assist in the concluding rites, and to represent those by whom they were appointed even in conveying the remains of the deceased to the family vault. Thither also went the pall bearers and the Arctic companions of Doctor Kane and numerous citizens, and there with befitting service by the reverend clergy the body of Elisha Kent Kane was laid at rest, amid the manifestations of grief and respect which have distinguished the burial of few men of his years in any country.

In reference to the formation of the funeral cortege, the committee deem it proper to state that they did not feel it incumbent upon them to issue invitations to any particular society to attend and participate in the ceremonies ; and their confidence in the proper feeling of their fellow citizens was justified in the numerous notices of societies, public institutions, scientific, literary and philanthropic associations and other bodies, of their intention to join in the services, and an expression of desire to have a place assigned to them in the procession ; all were accepted, and though some notices were received after the completion and publication of the programme, yet is believed that a place was assigned to all those who desired admittance to the ranks.

Of the distinguished gentlemen invited to act as pall bearers, all, not prevented by absence or illness accepted, and the terms of acceptance, or where the necessity of the case rendered acceptance impossible, the expression of regrets, were such as to give additional proof of the high estimation in which Dr. Kane was held, and of the conviction of duty to make public demonstration of that estimation.

Only two persons resident beyond the limits of Pennsyl-

vania were invited to act as pall bearers. Those were HENRY GRINNELL, ESQ., of New York, and GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ., a citizen of the United States resident in London, but now in this country. Both of these gentlemen were so intimately connected with the Arctic Expeditions of Dr. Kane as to associate their names inseparably with the history of those great enterprises. It was to be regretted that Mr. PEABODY had, before the arrangements for the obsequies were made, left Washington for the southern part of the union, and did not even receive the invitation to be present. Mr. GRINNELL came from New York and assisted in the funeral services of one whom he so highly valued.

As it rarely happens that such civic honors are paid to the memory of those who have not been distinguished by lofty political places, or some remarkable achievement in war, it may not be improper to add, that the whole manifestation of respect by the corporation and citizens of Philadelphia to the remains of Dr. Kane, seems to be remarkable from its expression of public feeling which presented itself in a form and with a universality that demanded an extraordinary demonstration, and to sanction all that the Joint Committee could devise and execute under existing circumstances; and while this same feeling was evident, and its utterance more remarkable, at Havana, where Dr. Kane breathed its last—at New Orleans, where his remains first touched the shores of our country, and all through the long “funeral march,” from the mouth of the Mississippi to the banks of the Delaware, it was most certainly appropriate that here, in Philadelphia, illustrated by his achievements; here, where his science and humanity had added new dignity to the distinction

of his native city, that his memory should be honored by those who can appreciate the excellence which he manifested, and who, though they mourn the loss to science and philanthropy which his early death has caused, can comprehend the merits of one who accomplished the work of ages in what was a short life in all respects save its usefulness. No city in the Union has a richer treasury in the fame of its sons, than Philadelphia. In literature, in science, in the arts, in the achievements of war, in the beautiful works of peace, in enlarged provision for the destitute, and in general philanthropy, the examples of Philadelphians, are beautiful precedents of all that is great in plan and ennobling in execution; and on the roll of their civic fame she now records the name of Elisha Kent Kane; and the whole civilized world attests the correctness of the appreciation, and does homage to the merits that secured the record. At home the influence of the good example of those who have preceded us, has been always operative for good, henceforth there will be an additional incitement to enterprise and philanthropy in the noble daring and self-sacrificing philanthropy of Dr. Kane; and Philadelphians abroad will have a new distinction in their civic relations with one whose actions have cast so much lustre on generous enterprise, and so magnified the value of practical benevolence.

Nor can the Committee omit to remark that the generous courage and the unfailing urbanity of Dr. Kane awakened even in the hearts of the *uncivilized*, with whom he came in contact, a sense of lofty regard for the possession and practice of those qualities, so that wherever Providence allowed him to gratify his desire for research, he excited feelings and left impressions

that will keep alive profound admiration for his talents, and secure ineffaceable gratitude for his kindness.

While it is understood that the same feeling of civic pride animated all who shared in the solemnities of the occasion, it is considered an act of justice to express gratitude to the Chief Marshal, who assisted the Committee in the arrangement of the plan of the procession, and who so successfully carried out the whole arrangement; while thanks are also due to his aids and assistants who secured the most perfect fulfilment of his and the Committee's arrangement in the details submitted to their care.

The procession derived much of its solemnity from the striking display of military, who under Brigadier General George Cadwalader, assisted as escort. The commanding officer was prompt in complying with the wishes of the Committee, and the whole arrangement was a beautiful and meritorious tribute of respect by the citizen soldiery to the citizen of arms and arts and sciences, and generous impulses.

The Company of Washington Greys, in addition to the escort duties, earned the gratitude of the Committee and of the public, by the gentlemanly delicacy with which they discharged the duties of Guard of Honor to the body as it lay in state in the Hall of Independence. Where all the citizens seemed concerned to have the demonstration such as would be expressive of the deepest grief at the loss deplored, and the most profound respect for the memory of the honored dead, it would seem unnecessary to make especial reference to the particular classes who joined in the manifestation of the day; but it is deemed due to the proper spirit of our citizens to say that the great mercantile interests of the City were represented not only by those who were invited to

take some special part in the proceedings, but by a great body of merchants from the Corn Exchange, who did honor to their pursuits by the spirit and liberality with which they seconded the efforts of the Committee, and the numbers by which they were represented in the procession. Dr. Kane was not in any of his various professional relations directly connected with the commercial calling, but he was a man of enterprise, of science, of generous daring on the seas; he was a philanthropist, he was a Philadelphian, and the Association of the Corn Exchange showed its power to appreciate the honor which the fame of the deceased threw upon all professional pursuits, and they deserve the special thanks of the Committee for manifesting their generous sympathies for one who, as a Philadelphian, had thrown lustre upon nautical enterprise, and invested the name and character of man with new and more beautiful attributes.

Claiming special proprietorship in the fame of Dr. Kane, the citizens of Philadelphia must feel that such honors as were in New Orleans, in Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Baltimore and other places, bestowed upon the remains of our townsman, devolved upon them the duty at least of public acknowledgment; and while they know how spontaneous were these tokens of respect, and how specially paid to and deserved by, the dead, the Committee feel it incumbent upon them to express, in the name of those whom they represent, a profound gratitude for the striking manner in which the generous enthusiasm of their fellow citizens at a distance found expression.

In a simple report of the proceedings of a Committee, even on an occasion of such general interest, it is not necessary to incorporate any studied eulogy of him who was the object of

those honors, for the arrangement of which the Committee was appointed. Every where the merits of Dr. Kane are acknowledged ; every where his fame is regarded as a part of the distinction of this age, and the inspiration of the poet, the power of the pen and the press, and the voice of the public speaker, have been exercised to give utterance to those sentiments of admiration which all feel, and to which all respond when thus uttered. But had such been a duty devolved upon the Committee, that duty could not have been more gratifyingly discharged than it was by the Rev. Mr. SHIELDS ; and to supply the deficiency of their own expressions, the Committee adopt the language of the Divine, and have incorporated into their statement of the proceedings of the day, that most interesting part, which, in the grandeur of simplicity, gave utterance to a well prepared eulogy, and which held up for admiration the strong characteristics of the eulogized, and displayed those characteristics, so blended with the beautiful and the good, as to exhibit "a combination and a form indeed, that gave the world assurance of a man."

In the opinion of the committee the proceedings which marked the whole progress of the remains of Dr. Kane from his death bed to the sepulchre, were themselves one of the most distinguished eulogies, that a people has ever pronounced upon one who claimed no distinction as a leader of armies, or as a director in statesmanship, and the single record of the outburst of public feeling, and the demonstration of general regard that had place in this country and are still to be noticed, will be the proudest monument that can be raised to the lofty and the gentle qualities, the enterprise, the philanthropy, the science and the friendship of Elisha Kent Kane.

But the committee are reminded of a subject submitted to one part of their body by the public meeting by which the committee from the citizens was appointed, viz: the collection of funds to erect a monument at some appropriate place, to the memory of Dr. Kane; not simply to do him honor but rather to do our community the justice, to show that it could appreciate the noble character of their townsman, and while the nation may possibly boast of the merits of the honored dead, our own citizens may proudly point to the recorded proof that he was of their own number.

It is not the opinion of the committee that the corporation of the city should be asked to assist in the erection of the proposed monument. The sum that would be worthy of the giver in such a case, would deprive citizens of the opportunity of expressing their admiration of the character of the honored dead, and make the monument itself an emblem of civic pride, rather than a token of popular admiration. The monument, if erected must be the exponent of general sentiment individually expressed. And the young aspirant for fame and honor must learn from that column, that greatness is the result of noble enterprise and self abnegation, and that the virtues which secure permanent distinction and unfading honor are those that appeal to the affections of the people, and that no monument is so honorable or so enduring as that which records the triumphs of science by the aid of benevolence.

It is a part of the instructions of the solemnities and public proceedings which are here noticed, and the part most useful to the young and gratifying to all, that public sentiment in our country is most healthful, and the people of all pursuits and

conditions can appreciate the merit that rests on the achievements of peace and the sacrifices to duty; and that the pomp and circumstances of war or the distinction of lofty political station, appealing as they may do to the patriotic pride of the people are not the only claims to public applause. The young by such demonstrations as have been made to the memory of Dr. Kane, see that there is a substantial worth in virtue and generous enterprise, and that the avenues to great distinction and to general gratitude are open to the man who can divest himself of calculations of selfish gain, and exercise the noblest sympathies of his nature in acts of public benefit, which call for the sacrifice of personal ease and safety to the comfort and convenience of others. And it is as much upon the character of the generous self sacrificing philanthropy as upon that of a daring and *successful* contributor to science, that Dr. Kane has built his lofty reputation.

It is no inconsiderable portion of the great fame of Dr. Kane, that he had achieved the position which he must ever occupy in history, at an age when, in general, men are but undergoing the discipline which prepares them for the enterprise and endurance necessary to great success. And though he undoubtedly fell a sacrifice to his generous enterprise, and to his noble efforts to mitigate for others the consequences of perils and deprivations to which he and his companions were necessarily exposed, and suffered immensely from the voluntary assumption to himself of burthens that might have appropriately been left to others; yet it is not found that such manifest consequences led him to regret the sacrifice. On the contrary, his history exhibits not a single page of selfish thought or action from the moment he entered

upon the career which has given him the praise, sympathy and gratitude of a world, to the hour when afar from home, yet amidst cherished relatives and friends, he calmly yielded up all earthly ties, with a Christian's confidence and submission to his Creator's will. It is perfectly manifest that in all his undertakings, his privations and his perils, and their obvious effect upon his system, he acted upon the ennobling sentiment that "the duties of life are greater than life."

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